FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, SEPTEMBER 3, 1860. [NO. 2257.]

From the Nashville National Union.

JOHN BELL'S RECORD.

MR. BELL IN 1856—ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

The following extracts from a speech made by Mr. Bell in the Senate, on the 2d of July, 1856, on the bill to authorize the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government preparatory to their admission in to the Union:

HE ADVOCATES ITS EARLY ADMISSION.

"Whoever has looked closely into this subject, and comprehends all its bearings, must be satisfied, that, though we may remove some of the more fruitful sources of the existing disturbances in Kansas, dissension and discord will still continue, not only in Kansas, but throughout the country, until Kansas shall become a State. The excitement and agitation at the North may be expected to continue, even with increased intensity, so long as there remains any prospect of the success of the pro-slavery party, in order to consolidate public sentiment in opposition to the admission of Kansas as a slave State. Can the country—can the Union, stand five years of unmitigated agitation upon this distracting subject? It seems inevitable that agitation must continue through the present canvass for the Presidency. There is no remedy for that evil. Had I the power, by my voice, I would crush this many-headed monster—this Kansas hydra at once; but, as that is impossible, I protest against the extension of this controversy into the next ensuing contest for the purple. *I protest* against that as equally unnecessary and perilous."

PRACTICAL WORKINGS OF SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

"This principle of popular sovereignty, connected as it was in this case, with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, was thought by its friends to be of such transcendant importance, that when the Nebraska bill passed the Senate, at a late hour of the 2d of March, 1854, the inhabitants of the national metropolis were awakened from their slumbers by peal after peal of deep-mouthed artillery, announcing the glad tidings that the principle of popular sovereignty was triumphant; that justice was vindicated by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; that the reign of the Constitution would now be restored; and that slavery agitation would return no more to vex the land! As though some great victory had crowned our arms over a public enemy, as at Buena Vista, or Cerro Gordo heights, the reverberations of the cannon had scarcely ceased when the same joyful tidings were carried with electric speed to every quarter of the Union.

"I trust I may be permitted, without offence, to say that, in a long tract of time, no example can be found of a delusion engendered in the heat of controversy, more complete than that which appears to have taken possession of those who pressed the Nebraska bill to its final passage through Congress. Where, now, do we find the realization of those pleasing dreams which lullaby inspired the author of that measure?

* * * * * * *

"Mr. President, I do not wish to say anything that can be considered offensive; but I must say I do not know any way in which I can so well illustrate the true character and tendency of the organic law of Kansas, as by comparing it to the preliminary arrangements which usually attend the sports of the ring. Without any far-fetched analogy, that law may be said to have inaugurated a great national prize-fight. The ample lists were regularly marked out—they were the boundaries of Kansas. The two great sections of the Union, the North and South, were to furnish the champions and to be their backers. The prize of victory was to be a slave State on the one side and a free State on the other. But as the victory was to be decided by the number of the champions, to encourage their enlistment and prompt attendance, the prize of a choice quarter section of land at the minimum price, was to be awarded to the champions on either side.

"When we consider that the champions on both sides of this great national contest were deeply imbued, for the most part, with adverse principles, sentiments and prejudice, on the subject of slavery, excited and inflamed almost to frenzy by recent and violent agitation; and that the inhabitants of the western counties of Missouri would naturally become sensitive and excited in the highest degree by the prospect of a free State on their borders, it is not extravagant to assert that, had the most inventive genius of the age been called upon for a scheme of police combining all the elements of slavery agitation in such a manner as to insure the greatest amount of disorder, personal and neighborhood feuds, border disturbance, and bloodshed in Kansas, leading, at the same time, to personal and sectional alienation, he could not have succeeded better than by adopting the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska bill."

HE INSISTS UPON THE IMPORTANCE OF A SPEEDY ADJUSTMENT.

"Sir, months ago, when authority was first given by the President to Governor Shannon to call to his aid the military force of the United States then at Fort Leavenworth, we were told that there would be no further disturbance; but we have been disappointed. The disorders have rather increased than diminished since that time. It may be that there will be no more unauthorized military arrays on either side; but will that cure the evil? Every settler in Kansas now goes armed and prepared for sudden conflict; and does any one suppose that any future emigrant to that Territory will fail to equip himself fully with the means of self-defence? Does any one suppose that there will be no more secret associations—no longer any system of intimidation kept up, no longer any use for the bowie-knife, revolver, or Sharpe's rifles? Again, I ask, where is all this to end? Can quiet ever be established unless one party or the other is driven out by force, or shall voluntarily abandon the contest; or until Congress shall adopt some measure to end the controversy?

"And, sir, what forbids that we should now adopt some measure, *with provisions so fair and just in all respects*, that it cannot fail to mitigate, if it cannot remove altogether, existing evils, and in the shortest period *consistent with this spirit of fairness and justice* bring the whole matter in controversy to a close, by admitting Kansas into the Union as a State? Do this, and we may leave the issue in the hands of a higher power. * * * * * * * * * * * *

"Settle this slavery controversy when we may, now or at any other time, or in any way, the best that can be devised, whatever section may have a triumph, there will remain, on the side of the vanquished a deep and rankling feeling of discontent and alienation; and a whole generation must pass away before they will cease to mar, to some extent, the general harmony. On the question whether Kansas shall be a free or a slave State, as a representative of Southern interests, my preference, of course, is for a slave State. But, sir, if in a fair competition it must be so; let it be a free State, let it be retroceded to the Indians, the aboriginal occupants of the soil; let it become another Dead Sea, rather than continue the pestilent source of mortal disease to our system."

Remarkable Escape.—During the heavy rain on Tuesday a little girl, about eleven years of age, daughter of Jacob Fulmer, through some means got into a stream of water that swept through Locust Alley, and, its force being so great that she was unable to help herself, the child was carried off with the current about fifty feet and then plunged into a culvert, through which she passed a distance of one hundred and eighty feet, and from that into the Bushkill, bringing up finally on a rock in that stream. The culvert is three by four feet in size, and those who saw the child carried into it by the water thought that she would meet her death by being dashed against its sides or be drowned, but their surprise may be imagined when we state that only a few bruises on one of her legs and about her head could be discovered when she was taken, very much frightened, from the rock in the Bushkill. The escape of the little girl is remarkable.—*Easton (Pa.) Express.*

"Of Whom Ten Thousand are Widows."—The Rev'd. Mr. Thompson, American missionary in Syria, in a letter to a friend in England, estimates the number of the fugitives now under the protection of Abd El Kader and the French consul at Damascus, and in flight to Beyrout, at seventy-five thousand, *"of whom more than ten thousand are widows."*

COTTON RECEIPTS.—4,472,491 bales, against 3,709,902 last year. Increase, 762,589 bales.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

	1860. Pool.	1860. Ellis.	1858. McRae.	1858. Ellis.
Alamance,	798	771	616	825
Alexander,	594	429	350	430
Anson,	890	290	774	325
Ashe,	811	379	683	809
Alleghany,	137	373		
Burke,	584	603	527	525
Buncombe,	910	918	701	980
Bladen,	553	660	329	683
Bertie,	570	532	321	459
Beaufort,	1110	637	780	585
Brunswick,	422	410	435	336
Cabarrus,	877	429	582	481
Catawba,	415	960	181	990
Craven,	834	803	559	759
Cumberland,	861	1023	652	854
Chowan,	278	305	184	307
Columbus,	430	718	291	689
Camden,	540	96	454	112
Carteret,	561	481	261	423
Cherokee,	471	711	635	552
Caswell,	224	945	184	996
Chatham,	1255	1245	1113	1077
Caldwell,	540	370	500	371
Currituck,	219	759	142	638
Cleveland,	419	998	207	1104
Davidson,	1388	972	1064	971
Davie,	690	481	586	408
Duplin,	197	1358	132	1257
Edgecombe,	127	1095	108	871
Forsyth,	1028	1015	634	882
Franklin,	406	810	372	825
Gaston,	200	860	99	845
Granville,	983	1144	783	1083
Guilford,	2137	457	1819	409
Greene,	345	421	151	328
Gates,	461	431	393	402
Haywood,	306	577	215	527
Halifax,	595	788	401	712
Hertford,	399	353	325	309
Hyde,	498	500	412	421
Harnett,	203	602	201	639
Henderson,	829	586	672	526
Iredell,	1716	382	1256	384
Jackson,	164	598	99	587
Jones,	212	275	182	238
Johnston,	864	1044	728	819
Lenoir,	349	556	274	462
Lincoln,	256	530	222	601
Madison,	265	593	231	499
Martin,	359	746	150	646
McDowell,	532	457	368	429
Moore,	843	749	666	658
Montgomery,	832	175	581	323
Macon,	486	400	357	365
Mecklenburg,	757	1274	455	998
Nash,	122	1058	321	804
New Hanover,	713	1549	407	1410
Northampton,	609	779	365	648
Onslow,	133	841	141	777
Orange,	1238	1109	1037	1012
Pasquotank,	521	360	436	324
Perquimons,	412	298	320	300
Pitt,	778	771	723	733
Person,	299	620	196	636
Polk,	175	325	144	248
Robeson,	681	844	532	759
Rockingham,	444	1137	332	1127
Rowan,	1079	1160	852	1226
Rutherford,	804	701	689	600
Randolph,	1567	448	1230	492
Richmond,	565	251	527	258
Sampson,	590	1042	485	1041
Surry,	579	933	464	989
Stokes,	470	813	396	788
Stanly,	1065	89	821	139
Tyrrell,	280	213	154	217
Union,	425	931	309	824
Wake,	1573	1491	778	1659
Warren,	134	874	100	872
Washington,	481	212	206	288
Watauga,	442	259	381	246
Wayne,	389	1201	164	1236
Wilkes,	1419	614	1081	562
Wilson,	134	936	108	880
Yadkin,	899	736	757	737
Yancey,	474	774	199	863
	53,219	59,443	40,046	56,429
		53,219		40,046
	Ellis's maj.	6,224	Ellis's maj.	16,383

Deaf and Dumb Asylum.—We learn that the Board of Directors, on Friday last, filled the vacancy caused by Mr. Cooke's resignation, by the appointment of Mr. Willie J. Palmer, former vice-Principal. We consider this an excellent appointment. Mr. Palmer is a young man of fine talents, devoted to his profession, and will acquit himself with honor. He is also a native of the State; and we have always contended, as we yet contend, that whenever Norih Carolina promotes and honors her own sons, she will have no difficulty in finding many, many of her children worthy of her care, and who will reflect upon her the honors conferred upon them. All communications, connected with the affairs of the Asylum, will in future be directed to Mr. Palmer.

Ral. Standard.

Member from Yancey.—It has been reported in various papers, that the member elect from Yancey county, is a Democrat. This is a mistake, as we have been informed through a reliable source. He claims no affinity with modern Democracy, whatever.—*Asheville Spectator.*

Henderson, Texas.—The loss by the recent fire at Henderson, Texas, was $211,500. Among the sufferers was William Stedman, Esq., lawyer, and formerly of Pittsboro,' N. C. His loss is $10,000.—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

Taxes in Georgia.—Georgia is one of the best governed, most lightly taxed and most improving States in the Union. The Milledgeville Recorder says that the Governor and Comptroller General have assessed the per cent. tax upon the property this year at 6½ cents on the $100. This is a small fraction over one sixteenth of one per cent., the same as last year. We also learn that it will raise about $400,000. In addition to this State tax there is a law authorizing the inferior court of each county to levy an additional tax, not exceeding fifty per cent. upon the State tax, for county purposes; so that out of town corporations and cities, including all taxation in Georgia, the citizens of that State cannot be taxed one eighth of one per cent.

Congressman Elect killed in a Duel.—On Thursday of last week a duel was fought in the Indian Nation, between Dr. Mitchel and Mr Gantt, opposing candidates for Congress in the late election in Arkansas, in which Mr. Gantt, the successful aspirant, was killed. Intelligence to this effect was on Thursday received by relatives of the deceased living in Nashville, Tenn. The deceased was a brother to George Gantt, Esq., a well-known lawyer and politician of Columbia, Tenn.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30, 1860.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.—Looking over the names of members elect we find many changes as compared with the last Assembly, but few members for 1858-59 having been returned for 1860-61. Of the fifty Senators but sixteen have been re-elected, viz: Messrs. M. C. Whitaker of Halifax, H. T. Clark of Edgecombe, E. J. Blount of Pitt, J. P. Speight of Lenoir, L. W. Humphrey of Onslow, W. K. Lane of Wayne, M. A. Bledsoe of Wake, T. J. Pitchford of Warren, C. H. K. Taylor of Granville, Josiah Turner, Jr., of Orange, Jona. Worth of Randolph, S. H. Walkup of Union, B. Brown of Caswell, Dr. J. G. Ramsey of Rowan, Jos. Dobson of Surry, &c., W. H. Thomas of Cherokee, &c. Of the thirty-four new members, three were members of the last House of Commons, viz: David Outlaw of Bertie, John M. Morehead of Guilford, F. L. Simpson of Rockingham. Of the one hundred and twenty Commoners but twenty-seven have been re-elected, viz: Messrs. P. T. Henry of Bertie, T. D. Meares of Brunswick, W P Taylor and R. N. Green of Chatham, Jas. S. Harrington of Harnett, D. D. Ferebee of Camden, John Kerr of Caswell, B. M. Baxter of Currituck, A. G. Waters of Cleaveland, J. D. Stanford of Duplin, R. R. Bridgers of Edgecombe, W. F. Green of Franklin, J. M. Bullock of Granville, A. D. Speight of Greene, S. L. Love of Haywood, Tilman Farrow of Hyde, A. K. Simonton and A. B. F. Gaither of Iredell, J. A. Fagg of Madison, M. W. Ransom of Northampton, J. H. Foy of Onslow, N. Newby of Perquimons, N. N. Fleming and N. F. Hall of Rowan, H. Mordecai of Wake, W. T. Dortch of Wayne, A. W. Martin of Wilkes. Of the ninety-three new members, two were members of the last Senate, viz: R. S. Donnell of Beaufort, W. P. Ward of Jones. Of the one hundred and seventy members, then, of the last Assembly, but forty-eight have been returned to this.

Glancing over the names, however, we take the Assembly elect to be one of far more than ordinary ability. The Whigs, certainly, are ably represented in each House. In the Senate, on that side, we do not see a name which we do not recognize as that of a gentleman of standing and intelligence, while among them are such noted names as Morehead, Dockery, Outlaw, Worth, Barringer, and Turner. In the Commons, we see the names of many known to us as honorable and intelligent gentlemen, with ability to fill worthily the places of the generation passing away; and among them such well known men as Donnell, Poindexter, Mebane, Rogers and Ferebee.

Our friends we feel assured will act worthily their part in the stirring scenes next Winter. There will be lively times. To say nothing of important questions of State policy which will claim the attention of the assembled wisdom, there is a most unusual amount of spoils to be distributed, for there are to be chosen: A Senator in place of Mr. Clingman; a Supreme Court Judge in place of Judge Ruffin; three Superior Court Judges in the places of Judges Caldwell, Manly, and Shepherd. Already we hear of strong Democratic opposition to each of the present incumbents of these five important offices, and to each of the lesser State officials. Many Democrats, now *outs*, who are quite willing to take their places view the *ins* as "wolves in sheep's clothing," and will be glad to see them "walk the plank"—to use the expressions of his Honor Judge Saunders in relation to some of them. We have no doubt that his Honor himself, for instance, though already an *in*, would be very glad to see at least one of the wolves mentioned above made to walk off the plank while he walked on it, with the sheep's clothing, or Senatorial robes as the reader may please, transferred from the wolf to his own shoulders.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.—Yesterday's Standard contains *its* official vote, which we copy as probably more nearly correct than that in the Press, and as the best we shall get. There are errors in it as in that of the Press, but the Standard's has this advantage: the figures furnished for Pool and Ellis when added up produce the results stated.

RICHMOND AND ROBESON SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—Will some of our friends oblige us and many of our readers by sending for publication the poll for Senator in Richmond and Robeson? We have frequent inquiries for it, and are unable to gratify the curiosity of our friends in the District, who desire to check the boasting of their Democratic neighbors. The official vote will accomplish that object.

The vote in Robeson was sent us and published. But our Richmond correspondent of election times contented himself with saying that Gen. Dockery's majority was very large; and since then we have seen no one from Richmond who could tell us what it was.

NOTABLE FACT.—The Democracy claim some credit for having divided on *principle:* the Southern wing could not stand the platform of principles forced upon them by the Douglas men. How much truth there is in this claim may be gathered from the fact that for nearly sixty ballotings, the delegates from Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, and other States, did their best at Charleston to nominate a candidate (not Mr. Douglas) and run him on this identical Douglas platform, unchanged by the dotting of an i or the crossing of a t. We fear there was not much principle in the matter. Some interest, we take it.

COST OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The original cost of this great ship was $4,500,000. To the present owners the cost has been $2,150,000.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 24, 1860.

The barren result of the meeting of the Breckinridge State Committee at this place on Tuesday, shows how bitter is the feeling of hostility between the two factions into which the Democratic party is irreparably divided—certainly more bitter than the antagonism between the Douglas men and the Bell and Everett party, for these came to an amicable understanding and union of tickets at Syracuse; and probably the same union might originally have been effected between the Breckinridge and Bell men. But the Breckinridge Committee met here to consider the implied offer made at Syracuse of a union; they expected a proposition from the Douglas men, but none came, whereupon they "mounted their high horse" and pretended that they did not want to fuse with any party, whereas it is well understood that they would have been glad of an offer from anybody, and that without fusion they do not stand the ghost of a chance of doing any thing but help Lincoln. It will require a combination of all the anti-Lincoln men in this State to save it. And I deeply regret to see any difficulty in the way of such a combination. New York rescued, Lincoln could not possibly be elected. New York for him, he could scarcely by possibility be defeated.

Nobody here pretends that there is any other cause than the division of the spoils for the bitterness between the two branches of the "harmonious" Democracy. To be a Douglas Democrat has been sufficient cause for removal from office by the Administration, and to be a Breckinridge Democrat equally potent to secure office; and this is the unpardonable sin.

I see it stated in a letter from this place to a N. Y. paper, that "a number of Southern gentlemen, including representatives from Louisiana, Florida, Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee, endorsed the action of the Breckinridge men." I think this is a mistake. Among the N. C. Democrats here on Tuesday, I know of but one Breckinridge man, and I am very confident he had nothing whatever to do with the matter.

I am happy to see in the N. Y. Times of this morning, that there are still hopes of a union of the Breckinridge men with the other elements of opposition to Lincoln in this State. I had supposed that such hopes were extinguished by the non-action during the meeting at this place on Tuesday last. The Times says,—

"It seems to be universally conceded that a larger number of the people of this State are in favor of the Republican than of any other ticket. Each of the three other parties confesses its inability to carry the State. But they all hope that by uniting their forces they may defeat their common foe. The great point aimed at now, therefore, by the friends of Bell, Douglas and Breckinridge, is to combine their votes so as to defeat Lincoln. The work has been partly accomplished. The Douglas Democrats have put up an electoral ticket of which *ten* places, out of 35, are given to the friends of Bell;—and it is confidently believed that before the election the Breckinridge party will accept a similar position on the same ticket."

This is encouraging; and it is encouraging also to following the Times in its complaints of the enormity of this "coalition," which it pronounces dreadfully corrupt. There is an indication of alarm in the Times's remarks, which encourages me to hope, not only that the union will take place, but that it will be effectual to save New York from voting for Lincoln, and consequently to defeat his election. That is an object important enough and patriotic enough, to justify a union with any party that ever existed in this country.

SARATOGA, Aug. 27, 1860.

I once read a story of a Minister's confessing that he had laughed in the pulpit one time in his life, viz: when he looked up in the gallery, while praying on a very cold day, and saw a young man rubbing his hands over the head of a kneeling person who had hair of a fiery red color, apparently felicitating himself on the warmth thereby imparted to his numbed fingers. If a Minister might laugh in the pulpit, I suppose a congregation of lay people may be pardoned for smiling at two ludicrous incidents that occurred in the Episcopal church here yesterday. A Georgia D. D. had progressed to near the end of a very excellent sermon when he made a pretty long pause after a sentence and commenced the next with the words "And now." A goodly number of the congregation, supposing the sermon at an end, and that these words were the beginning of the benediction, rose, but instantly discovering their mistake, sat down again in some confusion. But when the sermon did come to an end, a worse mistake occurred. It is the universal practice in all the churches here, to make a collection every Sunday morning during "the season," and it is a matter of some importance, as it amounts to about $50 every Sunday. Instead of handing the plates to the Vestrymen immediately after the sermon, the Minister said "Let us pray," and had said the closing prayer and half of the final blessing, when he somehow discovered his mistake or was informed of it. He stopped in the middle of the half-finished sentence, and got the plates to hand out. But nearly half of the congregation, nearest the doors, either supposing that all was over, or availing themselves of the opportunity to give the slip to the collectors, incontinently left, and while the collection was going on in the upper end of the church there was a decided outward movement at the lower end. I don't know whether any of the collectors were sent round to intercept the runaways, but if they were not, the Saratoga congregation is probably ten or twenty dollars poorer to-night than it ought to be. It was perhaps not a very reverent reminiscence, but I could not help thinking of a story I once heard of a waiter at Niblo's Garden calling out to another, "Look out, Jim! There go two teas and a brandy punch over the fence."

I understand that the Rev. Dr. is very absent minded, never gets through a service at home without some blunder or other, and is particularly liable to make them in the marriage service, calling the parties by wrong names, &c.

I met a newly arrived party of North Carolina friends at the Congress Spring yesterday, one of whom was swallowing down tumbler after tumbler of the water in the afternoon, jocularly remarking that he had only a day to stop on his way to Niagara, and he had concluded to make the best use of his time and endeavor to get the worth of his money. I told him of a case as bad as his, where an odd genius from our State used to drink forty-five tumblers dry every day, fifteen before each meal, and that it was supposed his life had only been preserved through the watery ordeal by the fact that earlier in life he had swallowed an immense deal of brandy, and having now become a teetotaler his watery potations only had the effect to neutralize the brandy. As my friend had not prepared himself by going so extensively into the brandy business, I advised him against the water. It is perhaps fortunate for a good many people about Fayetteville that the "blue-head" whiskey is said to be abundantly mixed with water before it enters the stomach, though I always shall think that I ought to have been made a rich man by getting half the price at which water thus mixed was sold while I owned the Fayetteville Water Works. I think I would be satisfied with such an income.

ON THE STUMP.—The Breckinridge Democracy are greatly humiliated by the fact that Judge Douglas, once a trusted member of the Democratic organization, has so much regard for the Presidency and so little for his own character as to forfeit the latter by taking the stump in order to gain the former. The Breckinridge wing take the right view of the matter. Stumping for the Presidency is discreditable, and those who do it forfeit all claim to honor at the hands of their countrymen. There are but two candidates in the field who do not stump, who remain quietly at home, attending to their own business, leaving the people to make up a judgment of their future from the record of their past personal and official conduct. Those candidates are John Bell and Edward Everett. Judge Douglas, we all know, is stumping now in this State; we suppose that Gov. Johnson is with him at Raleigh, leaving for a few days his labors at the South. Lincoln and Hamlin, we hear of occasionally, as enlightening their followers at the North. John C. Breckinridge, after stumping his way from Washington to Kentucky, commences the campaign in that State with a speech at a grand barbacue in Scott County, on the 5th of September. The last we heard of "Old Joe" was of his stumping somewhere at the North West, after having commenced and suddenly abandoned a tour through North Carolina.

We cite these facts because the people are interested in knowing the character and conduct of those who seek to rule them. Our views coincide precisely with those of the Breckinridge men, but we do not *confine their application to Judge Douglas.* He is doing as the others do; as Mr. Breckinridge does now; as he did in 1856, when a candidate for the Vice Presidency; and as Mr. Buchanan himself has done, not as a candidate, but as the PRESIDENT of the United States.

PARTY TYRANNY.—We talk with horror in this "land of the free" of the tyranny which oppresses our fellow creatures in other lands; of "the iron heel of despotism," as the orators say when they become excited on the subjects of "the American Eagle" and other people's Bears and Lions. But where is the iron heel of Bear or Lion's master, which crushes men as they are crushed in the Eagle's home, by Party Spirit, the most exacting despot of them all? Listen to the humiliating speech of a recent member of the Senate of the United States, and more recently a Governor of a sovereign State: Said Gov. Weller, making a speech to the Breckinridge Democracy in California a few days ago:—

"I am a party man," said the ex-Governor, "in the strictest sense of the term. As a party man *you have pushed me very hard*, sometimes; you have *compelled me to vote for some men whom I recognized nowhere as gentlemen. I was once compelled to vote for a gambler of thirty years standing to be High Sheriff of San Francisco against Col. Jack Hays.*"

From Washington.—The following is a correct list of the vessels ordered to special service in the Gulf of Mexico. *Susquehanna, Powhatan, Pocahontas, Savannah, Sabine, St. Louis, Supply,* and two or three others of the home squadron.

Although it is not positively ascertained that Spain intends a hostile attack on Vera Cruz and other Mexican ports, the Administaation has, in consequence of recent information, taken precautionary measures to render whatever protection may become necessary to American persons and their property.

Maj. Sedgewick, writing to the War Department from Camp, near Fort Larned, Kansas Territory, says he had returned from a scout in the Smoky Hill country. The troops were absent seventy days, traveling 1,200 miles, but had seen no hostile Indians. His opinion is the Kiowas and Camanches have scattered, roving, if at all, in small bands.

From California.—The Pony Express has arrived with dates to the 18th inst.

Copper mines, in blocks too large for removal, much the same as those upon Lake Superior, are said to have been discovered in enormous quantities. Altogether, the accounts seem to be exaggerated.

A fire took place in Sacramento on the morning of the 13th of August, which destroyed the Union Hotel, and a number of adjoining buildings. The total loss was estimated at $800,000 or $900,000. The fire was supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

The California Democratic press, when last heard from, stood 10 for Douglas, 9 on the fence and 15 to be heard from. So says the Sacramento Union of the 16th.

From Kansas.—Our (N. Y. Times,) Kansas correspondent gives a gloomy account of the condition of affairs in that unfortunate Territory, resulting from the long continued drought. Up to the 20th of August, the inhabitants had been endeavoring, by renewing the seed, to insure some semblance of crops, but they had been unsuccessful, everything being dried up and killed as often as the trial was made. The season is now too far advanced for them to hope for success, even should there be rain, and a great amount of suffering is expected to result. There are some small districts, however, where the drought has not been so severe, where scanty crops may be obtained, and those together with the old corn left over from last year it is hoped will be sufficient to keep the inhabitants from absolute starvation.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH TO THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.]

NEW ORLEANS, August 27.

The news from Mexico is highly important. The greatest excitement prevails at Vera Cruz, both among the people and the authorities. It was expected every moment that the bombardment of the city by the Spanish fleet would commence. Everything within the city and the forts was prepared for such an event. The artillerymen were at their posts and the garrison under arms night and day to repel the anticipated attack. It was credibly reported that Juarez would, if attacked, make a sudden descent on Cuba. Such a diversion, it was thought, would have the effect speedily to draw off the Spanish force from its threatening position before Vera Cruz.

Thirty-four soldiers, forming the guard of a conducta, had perished for want of water. The greatest scarcity of provisions prevailed in Northern Mexico; the supplies of corn and wheat were completely exhausted. The population of the towns were compelled to enlist or flee. Great dissatisfaction prevailed in consequence.

The rumor was rife at Vera Cruz, that Gen. Miramon, regarding his cause as hopeless, had absconded. Large reinforcements of the Liberal troops had been despatched from Tampico towards the city of Mexico. It was thought that an assault upon the Capital would take place at an early day.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

We have the best authority for stating that the Mexican question is on the point of being peremptorily settled by a decisive intervention of four of the Great Powers most deeply interested in the restoration of order throughout the dominions of our distracted neighbor. France, England, Spain and Prussia have signed a convention for the pacification of Mexico, to which they invite the adhesion of the United States, but which they propose to carry into effect without that adhesion should the United States refuse it.

The bases of toleration for all religious opinions, and of a modified establishment for the Roman Catholic Church, are understood to have been already accepted by the Constitutionalists under Juarez on the one part, and by the Clerical party under Miramon on the other. An armistice of twelve months' duration is to be declared between the respective leaders, and during this period those portions of Mexico occupied by each are to be held without dispute by the actual occupants, joint action being taken to secure the carrying on of the necessary business of the public administration and the maintenance of order. At a time to be hereafter fixed, the people of Mexico are to be called upon to elect between the principles represented by the two factions, and the respective leaders pledge themselves to resign all their authority and arms into the hands of the Government thus designated under the sanction of the intervening Powers.

It is unnecessary for us to point out to our readers the gravity and importance of this act on the part of the European States. Our own Government is understood to have announced that while a pacific intervention of the sort contemplated, if it fails to command the assistance, cannot provoke the hostility of the United States, no armed interference to enforce its provisions must be made without due previous notice, communicated to the Administration at Washington.

New York Times.

The Union Ticket in Tennessee.—The Memphis Enquirer says:—If parties remain on their present footing until November, Bell's majority in our State cannot fall short of 45,000 votes.

"THE EBONY IDOL."

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The following extracts are from a forth-coming work by a Massachusetts writer, entitled "The Ebony Idol." It narrates the history of an escaped fugitive. The inexorable law of civilization, work or starve, is one that Sambo, from the very tropical sensuousness of his being, is exceedingly slow to learn. In this story a clergyman of moderate endowment gives a temporary asylum to Cæsar, and labors to explain what he expects of him in return:

"I wish to do for you all that I can do wisely and as a Christian, but I cannot distress my family to serve you, or squander the small means at my command. I would like you to work in the garden, cut my wood, and do such errands and chores as will assist my wife. It seems to me you cannot but be willing to do this."

Cæsar sat dog-eyed and sullen, without even pretending to listen. Mr. Cary spoke more warmly: "I shall make inquiry for you that you may obtain employment in some reliable family; as soon as such an opening is found I shall expect you will leave us willingly."

"Dis nigger didn't come norf to work, no how; get work enuf at de souf;" cried Cæsar indignantly.

"But you must work or starve; liberty is nothing, unless you can be clothed and fed."

"Dis chile got clothed and fed at de souf, and wan't twitted of it nudder," growled Cæsar. "Lor', wish you could eat one of Dinah's hoe-cakes, dem's fixins as is fixins!"

"I beg you, Cæsar, now that Providence has released you from slavery——"

"Providence hadn't nurthin to do about it; it was jis' dem cussed abolitioners, and dat is fact Massa Cary."

Mr. Cary groaned. It was evident he had indeed fallen upon fallow ground. "Cæsar, all gifts are from God! He has doubtless some motive in releasing you from a cruel task-master."

"Nebber heard any nigger, black or white, call my ole massa cruel task-massa afore. He was a gemman as is a gemman."

"Why did you leave him, then?" asked Mr. Cary a little testily.

"Oh, Lor' only knows, cos I was over-persuaded I spect; Sambo he heard as how dat pussens up norf didn't work only when dey had mind; now dis chile nebber had a mind, and so I was over-persuaded."

Matrimonial Dialogue.—"Mr. Jones, do you consider marriage a means of grace?" "Certainly, my dear; any thing is a means of grace that breaks up pride and leads to repentance."

MARRIED,

On the 27th inst., by Absalom Kelly, Esq., Mr. JAS. BROWN, of Moore county, to Miss MARTHA BUCKHANNAN, daughter of the late Noah Buckhannan, dec'd, of Harnett county.

DIED,

In Helena, Arkansas, (his place of residence) on the 2d July, Hon. MARK WALLACE ALEXANDER, aged 30 years. He was the only son of the late Lawson Henderson Alexander, who removed from North Carolina to Arkansas about 1835. He was born in Burke county, 20th June, 1830.

From the Nashville National Union.

JOHN BELL'S RECORD.

MR. BELL IN 1858—THE LECOMPTION CONSTITUTION.

In the speech made by Mr. Bell in the Senate, on the 18th of March, 1858, on the Lecompton Constitution bill there occur the following passages:

ISSUES BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH—ESTIMATING THE VALUE OF THE UNION.

"It is more than indicated, it is boldly assumed by some gentlemen, that the rejection of this measure will be regarded as a decision that no more slave States are to be admitted into the Union, and the consequences which may follow such a decision are pointed to in no equivocal language. There is no gentleman here with whom I differ as to the value of the Union of these States, to whom I do not accord honesty and patriotism of purpose. There is simply between us a difference in judgment as to the true interests of this great country; the true interest of the South as well as the North, connected with the Union. When my attention is invited to the consideration of the advantages and blessings that may follow disunion to the South, I shun the subject as one that's speculative only, and prematurety brought forward. That's a field of inquiry into which I do not propose now to enter. When an issue is made, when a question does arise demanding such an inquiry as that, I shall be ready to enter upon it, and to estimate the value of the Union; but I will not anticipate the occurrence of any such contingency. When the North shall, by any deliberate act, deprive the South of any fair, and just and equal participation in the benefits of the Union—if, for example, the Territory now proposed to be admitted into the Union as a State had not been subject to an interdict of slavery for thirty years—if it were a Territory such as that lying west of Arkansas by climate adapted to slave labor and by population already a slave Territory, and if, on application of such a Territory for admission into the Union as a slave State, the powerful North, without any of the feelings and resentments naturally growing out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in regard to Kansas should deliberately announce te the South, "you shall have no more slave States," that would afford a pretext with which the South might with some reason and with some assurance of the approval of the civilized world and of posterity, seek to dissolve the Union. I know that it is supposed by some, that the day will come when the North, in the arrogance of its power, will furnish just such a pretext as I have indicated; and the Senator from Georgia and others have argued this question the ground that it will come; but I must see it come before I will calculate the value of this Union. I trust that day will never come. I do not believe it will come if the South is wise and true to itself. I would not have them truckle or surrender any of their rights. I would not have them yield one jot or tittle of their rights, but I would have them make no questionable issues in advance, stir up no strife upon unnecessary abstract question, having no practical value; but to do always what is just and right upon all questions. When a people or a Terrttory applies for admission into the Union under a constitution fairly formed with the assent of the people excluding slavery, I would admit it promptly; and when an application comes, on the other hand, from the people of a Territory, who have fairly formed a constitution recognizing slavery I would insist upon its admission as a Slave State. If the North should not agree to this, it would then be time enough to consider of the proper remedy. But I would make no issue with the North now, and before any occasion for it has arisen; and I regret most sincerely to hear any Senator from the North suggesting that such an issue will ever be tendered from that quarter."

WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE.

"With regard to the present question, I lay down as the basis of my conclusion as to what ought to be done, that the solution of it which promises the speediest termination of this dangerous slavery agitation is the true one. This dangerous agitation has continued long enough. There has been no mitigation of it in the last four years. There have been intervals of apparent repose, but it was just such repose as foreboded increased disorder and commotion. It is time to terminate it.

The question is, what is that solution which promises the speediest and most permanent remedy for these difficulties. Divine that to me whoever can, and I will follow his lead. How shall we cut this Gordian knot of Kansas politics? Shall we cut it by the sword? Shall we first subdue the rebellious faction, said to exist in Kansas, by force of arms, or shall we endeavor to unravel this tangled skein by some more peaceful means?"

FRAUDS AND IRREGULARITIES OF THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

"My friend from Florida [Mr. Mallory] said, in his able speech the other day, that it would be difficult to persuade the people of the South that if this Constitution be rejected by Congress, it will not be upon the ground that it recognizes slavery. That is also the opinion of the honorable Senator from Georgia and others. Unless it be that these honorable Senators want some immediate pretext for a movement in the South, I advise them to investigate this question more fully than they seem to have done, before they conclude to make the rejection of this measure, should it be rejected, a *casus disjunctionis* [a case for disunion.] We are told that it will be difficult to persuade the people of the South that any other objection exists in this Constitution except that it recognizes slavery, and these opinions are avowed in the face of accumulated frauds and irregularities connected with its history, and though it is clear that four-fifths of the people of Kansas are opposed to it.

"It will not do for these gentlemen to say that there is no record or other satisfactory proof to show the frauds and irregularities alleged against the Lecompton Constitution, or any other statements made by the opponents of this measure in relation to the state of things existing in Kansas. The supporters of this measure in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, have obstinately persisted in voting down every proposition to investigate and take proof upon the contested questions of fact; and I take it for granted that this course would not have been persisted in, unless it was understood that the facts would turn out as they have been charged. If I have not wholly misconceived and misstated the material points in the history of Kansas affairs which preceded the formation of the Lecompton Constitution; if I have not misrepresented the facts connected with its formation; if I am not wholly mistaken in the views I have presented of the existing state of public sentiment in Kansas in relation to this Constitution, is it becoming the character of the national Legislature to accept this instrument as the organic law of the new State which is proposed to be admitted into the Union?

"Is it fit, is it becoming the Senate of the United States, to stamp this Constitution with all its attendant circumstances, with their approval, and send it to Kansas to be aided by or resisted to blood by the people there? Surely, sir, there ought to be some great and overruling political necessity existing in the condition of affairs to justify such a proceeding."

THE PASSAGE OF THE LECOMPTON BILL WOULD STRENGTHEN REPUBLICANISM.

"I now ask the attention of the Senate to the effect of the experiment localizing slavery agitation in the Territories made in 1854, in changing the complexion of parties both in Congress and in the country. In the Congress which passed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, we have seen that there was, at the commencement of the session in December, 1853, a Democratic majority of eighty-four in the House of Representatives, and only four Free Soilers; and in the Senate, a like number [of the latter]—so small, yet so distinct in their principles, that neither of the two great parties then known to the country knew well how to arrange them on committees. * * Now, let us see what was the effect of the Kansas-Nebraska act on the elections which ensued in the fall of 1854, just on the heels of the adoption of that measure. One hundred and seven Free Soilers were returned to the House of Representatives; and the Democratic party, instead of having a majority of eighty-four in that House, found itself in a minority of seventy-six; and in the Senate the number of Free Soilers was increased to thirteen. Such was the complexion of the two Houses of Congress in the Thirty-third Congress, which assembled in December 1855. Now, we find in the Senate twenty Free Soilers. How many more they may have in the next Congress will depend upon the disposition we make of the question now before the Senate. I call upon the Senator from Georgia to say whether he will have that number limited or not. Does he want a sufficient number to prevent the ratification of any further treaty of acquisition? How long will it be before we have that number, if the Southern Democracy persist in their present course? They would seem to be deeply interested in adding to the power of the Republican party. I consider the most fearful and portentous of all the results of the Kansas Nebraska act was to create, to build up, a great sectional party. * * I consider that no more ominous and threatening cloud can darken the political horizon at any time. How formidable this party has already become, may be well illustrated by the fact that its representative candidate, Mr. Fremont, was only beaten in the Presidential election by the most desperate efforts; and I feel warranted in saying, that but for the eminent prospect of his success which shone out near the close of the canvass, Mr. Buchanan would not have attained his present high position. * * * * * * * * * * * *

In the closing debate on the Kansas Nebraska Bill, I told his supporters that they could do nothing more certain to disturb the composure of the two Senators on the opposite side of the chamber, the one from Massachusetts, [Mr. Sumner,] and the other from Ohio, [Mr. Chase,] than to reject that bill. Its passage was the only thing in the range of possible events by which their political fortune could be resuscitated, so completely had the Free Soil movement at the North been paralyzed by the Compromise measures of 1850. I say now to the advocates of this [the Lecompton] measure, if they want to strengthen the Republican party, and give the reins of Government into their hands, pass this bill. If they desire to weaken the power of that party, and arrest the progress of slavery agitation, reject it. And, if it is their policy to put an end to the agitation connected with Kansas affairs at the earliest day practicable, as they say it is, then let them remit this constitution back to the people of Kansas for their ratification or rejection. In that way the whole difficulty will be settled before the adjournment of the present session of Congress, without the violation of any sound principle, or the sacrifice of the rights of either section of the Union."

MR. BELL REPLIES TO THE COMPLAINTS OF THE NORTH AGAINST THE SOUTH, AND CALLS UPON THE FOLLOWERS OF MR. SEWARD TO "ARREST HIM IN HIS MAD CAREER."

"The honorable Senator from New York farther announced to us, in exultant tones, that "at last there was a north side of this Chamber, a north side of the Chamber of the House of Representatives, and a north side of the Union, as well as a south side of all these;" and he admonishes us that the time was at hand when freedom would assert its due influence in the regulation of the domestic and foreign policy of the country.

When was there a time in the history of the Government that there was no north side of this Chamber and of the other? When was there a time that there was not a proud array of northern men in both Chambers, distinguished by their genius and ability, devoted to the interests of the North, and successful in maintaining them?

Though it may be true that southern men have filled the executive chair for much the largest portion of the time that has elapsed since the organization of the Government, yet when, in what instance was it, that a southerner has been elected to that high station without the support of a majority of the freemen of the North?

Do you of the North complain that the policy of the Government, under the long continued influence of southern Presidents, has been injurious or fatal to your interests? Has it paralyzed your industry? Has it crippled your resources? Has it impaired your energies? Has it checked your progress in any one department of human effort? Let your powerful mercantile marine, your ships whitening every sea—the fruit of wise commercial regulations and navigation laws; let your flourishing agriculture, your astonishing progress in manufacturing skill, your great canals, your thousands of miles of railroads, your vast trade, internal and external, your proud cities, and your accumulated millions of moneyed capital, ready to be invested in profitable enterprises in any part of the world, answer that question. Do you complain of a narrow and jealous policy under a southern rule, in extending and opening new fields of enterprise to your hardy sons in the great West, along the line of the great chain of American lakes, even to the head waters of the father of rivers, and over the rich and fertile plains stretching southward from the lake shores? Let the teeming population—let the hundreds of millions of annual products that have succeeded to the but recent dreary and unproductive haunts of the red man—answer that question. That very preponderance of free States which the Senator from New York contemplates with such satisfaction, and which has moved him exultingly to exclaim that there is at last a north side of this Chamber, has been hastened by the liberal policy of southern statesmen; and has it become the ambition of that Senator to unite and combine all this great, rich, and powerful North in the policy of crippling the resources and repressing the power of the South? Is this to be the one idea which is to mould the policy of the Government, when that gentleman and his friends shall control it? If it be, then I appeal to the better feelings and the better judgment of his followers to arrest him in his mad career. Sir, let us have some brief interval of repose at least from this eternal agitation of the slavery question.

THE UNION—HOW ONLY CAN IT BE SAVED.

Let power go into whatever hands it may, let us save the Union!

I have all the confidence other gentlemen can have in the extent to which this Union is entrenched in the hearts of the great mass of the people of the North and South; but when I reflect upon and consider the desperate and dangerous extremes to which ambitious party leaders are often prepared to go, without meaning to do the country any mischief, in the struggle for the imperial power, the crown of the American Presidency, I sometimes tremble for its fate.

Two great parties are dividing the Union on this question. It is evident to every man of sense, who examines it, that practically, in respect to slavery, the result will be the same both to North and South; Kansas will be a free State, no matter what may be the decision on this question. But how that decision may effect the fortunes of those parties, is not certain, and is the chief difficulty. But the great question of all is, how will that decision affect the country as a whole?

Two adverse yet concurrent and mighty forces are driving the vessel of State towards the rocks upon which she must be split, unless she receives timely aid—a paradox, yet expressive of a momentous and perhaps a fatal truth. There is no hope of rescue, unless the sober-minded men, both of the North and South, shall by some sufficient influence, be brought to adopt the wise maxims and sage counsels of the great founders of the Government."

1860.
FALL STOCK.
S. J. Hinsdale & Co.,
—DEALERS IN—
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Glue, Window Glass, Brushes, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Trusses, Surgical Instruments, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c., &c.
Are now receiving large additions to their stock, to which they invite the attention of PHYSICIANS and COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
☞ Careful and prompt attention given to orders.
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
Aug. 27, 1860. 47tf

"GET THE BEST."
THOMSON'S CELEBRATED
SKIRTS.
Novelties for Autumn, 1860.
THE EUGENIE PARIS GORE.
" CONSTITUTION.
" SOUTHERN QUEEN.
" FAIRY.
" PARISIAN TRAIN.
" ZEPHYR.
Remodeled from the latest Parisian designs. Manufactured solely by us from Thomson's Patent Improved Corrugated Springs and Inimitable Wedge Slide. Every Skirt stamped with our name and trade mark, the Crown. For sale everywhere.
The best is the Cheapest.
W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO.
336 Broadway, New York.
Aug. 17, 1860. 47.*11ti

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform, ON WHEELS, to weigh 900 and 1200 lbs.
"Union" Platform and Dish, to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds.
The above are the best Scales made in the United States. Every Scale sold is WARRANTED TO BE CORRECT.
For sale at New York prices (adding expenses) by
W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Agent for North Carolina,
at the "Crockery Store."
June 6, 1860. 24-itf

75 Bbls. Mess Pork.
JUST received and for sale by
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Aug. 30. 48-2t

LIME.
50 CASKS LIME in prime order, just received and for sale by
PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
July 16, 1860. 35itf

SPECIAL NOTICE
Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases See advertisement in another column.
Feb'y 3,1860. 30-1IY

NORTH CAROLINA DOUGLAS CONVENTION.

Condensed from the Raleigh Standard.

THURSDAY, Aug. 30, 1860.

At 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Robt. P. Dick, Esq., of Guilford county, who delivered a chaste and eloquent address, announcing the purposes for which they had assembled. He was glad to see so large an assemblage, and hoped that a spirit of generous conciliation would pervade their councils. The first great political lesson which he had learned was that the majority should rule, and hence as a loyal Democrat he was determined to support the regular nominees of his party. He had stood by the Democratic party in sunshine and in darkness, had rejoiced in its triumphs and mourned its defeats. Rapidly sketching the history of the Charleston Convention, together with the causes which led to the final disruption of the party at Baltimore, Mr. Dick alleged that the advocates of Congressional intervention for the protection of slavery were alone responsible for that great calamity. The agitation of the question of slavery had inflamed the worst passions and prejudices of the people of every section—had kindled the fiercest fires of sectional hate, and threatened to deluge the country in fraternal blood. Mr. Dick continued: "The cardinal principle of my political faith is the doctrine of non-intervention. The national Democratic convention at Baltimore reaffirmed this principle. It has been for twelve years the Shibboleth of the party, and has borne it triumphantly through the two last Presidential campaigns." Denouncing in no measured terms, Messrs. Yancy of Alabama, Rhett, Davis and others, he next paid a glowing tribute to Stephen A. Douglas—"as brave—as true—as gallant a leader as ever led a host to battle." In conclusion, Mr. Dick observed that he "did not use the language of an excited alarmist, when he said that the union of the States was in imminent peril. It was assailed at the North by a cold, determined, fiendish fanaticism—by a wild and mad enthusiasm at the South. It remained for the great Democratic party to rally once more around the ark of their covenant, fired with the spirit of the hero of the Hermitage, who said, 'The Union must and shall be preserved.'" Mr. Dick was warmly applauded throughout.

ORGANIZATION.

An organization committee was appointed, and on a call of the counties, 33 counties were found represented by about 100 delegates.

Among the delegations we note the following counties:

Harnett.—D. McDougald, A. D. McLean.

Moore.—Col. John Morison, W. D. Harrington, Geo. Wilcox, Dr. H. Turner, S. C. Barrett, A. M. Branson, W. Burrett, Hiram Wadsworth.

Chatham.—M. D. Williams, Sr., Kelly Mitchell, H. Wilson, H. H. Burke, Ridley Burgess, Thos. H. Burgess, Henry Burgess, Joshua Ward, B. R. Ward, L. J. Merritt, Jno. Williams, J. G. Williams.

When Moore was called, Mr. Harrington said "he hailed from Moore," and knew but one Democrat in that county who would vote for Breckinridge. That one would do so merely for the sake of "Old Joe Lane." (Applause.)

The Committee on permanent organization, reported as follows:

For President of the Convention:

DR. C. J. FOX, of Mecklenburg.

For Vice Presidents:

THOS. JONES, Esq., of Martin.
Maj. G. H. WILDER, of Wake.
THOS. SETTLE, JR., of Rockingham.
Col. JNO. MORISON, of Moore.

Secretaries.—Messrs. J. Q. DeCARTERET and Q. BUSBEE, of Wake.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

A business committee was appointed and submitted through Mr. Wilder the following report which, on motion of Mr. McRae, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially reaffirm and heartily endorse the platform of principles adopted at the National Democratic Convention which recently assembled at Charleston and Baltimore, and pledge ourselves to support cordially the nominees of said Convention for President and Vice President.

Resolved, That it is the duty of this Convention, and necessary for the success of the National Democratic party, to nominate and maintain an Electoral ticket pledged to the support of Douglas and Johnson.

Resolved, That we instruct our Electors to vote for Douglas and Johnson in case it will either elect them before the people, or carry them to the House of Representatives, and in case it will do neither, they shall cast their votes as will best subserve the purpose of defeating the Black Republican candidates.

WHEREAS, The doctrine of intervention is revolutionary, dangerous and unwise, calculated to excite animosities and sectional discord—that of non-intervention bears upon its face the noblest effort of our best and greatest statesmen, subordinating all party ties to duty and to country, and has been the fixed and uniform doctrine of the Democratic party throughout the country—instance the Georgia Platform of 1848, the ultimatum of all Southern men at that day—the compromise of 1850—the Baltimore Platform of 1852—the Kansas and Nebraska bill of 1854, and the Cincinnati Platform of 1856, as a final settlement of the difficulties between the North and the South upon the subject of negro slavery in the Territories and the States, leaving the people thereof perfectly free to determine for themselves as to its establishment or rejection, subject only to the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved, That we pledge to each other and to the country a persistent and determined opposition to the mischievous heresies and mere party tests that have well nigh disrupted the National organization of the National Democratic party, and will, if successful, produce the dissolution of the Union itself.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention appoint an Executive Committee of five to superintend and advance the interests of the National Democratic party in this State.

MR. DICK EULOGIZED.

Mr. Settle introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina cannot too much admire the manly, noble and heroic conduct of Robt. P. Dick, one of the delegates of the State of North Carolina at the National Democratic Convention assembled at Charleston and adjourned to Baltimore, in standing by the principles and maintaining the integrity and unity of the National Democratic party of the country against the mischievous heresy of intervention and the blasting and damnable consequences of secession and disunion.

Mr. Settle said that he would not have discharged his duty as a delegate had he not offered this slight testimonial of approval of one who had displayed so great heroism. Mr. Dick had stood solitary and alone in the Baltimore Convention a spectacle of moral sublimity. In the hour of trial he had fearlessly discharged his whole duty to his party and his country, regardless of consequences.

Mr. McRae eloquently urged the adoption of the resolution, which was passed by acclamation with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Dick, in a few brief and feeling sentences, thanked the Convention for this flattering token of their esteem and approval.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The Chair announced the following gentlemen as composing the Executive Committee:

Messrs. Quent. Busbee, Henry W. Miller, G. H. Wilder, Thos. Settle, and Dr. Wm. R. Sloan.

The Convention then adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. McRae addressed the convention at length. The report is very meagre. He said that he came to participate in its deliberations and to partake of its councils—to teach a little, to learn a great deal. He was speaking now in behalf of no less a question than the Union of the States which had hitherto made us a happy and prosperous people. "We have had," said he, "no organ—no press in the centre to speak in our defence." We don't mean to remain so longer. We mean to have an organ—a central organ—an out-spoken organ—a faithful organ! An organ which when canvassed, will canvass in return. An organ clothed with the power and endued with the will, to strip William L. Yancey and his confederates, and to point the American people to the hideous gulf that yawns before them. An organ asking no terms—demanding no concession, save utter submission, from the betrayers of the country. One which will never raise the names of Jno. C. Breckinridge and "Cousin Joseph," *on any conditions.*

"Somewhere," said he, "on some shoulders there rests an awful responsibility. I mean to speak in plain language and no measured terms. Let reporters take me down. I hold Virginia and North Carolina responsible for this rash, unwise, inconsiderate division."

Reviewing the history of the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, Mr. McRae stigmatized Yancey as an "epidemic bolter, who had bolted every party with which he had been connected. He was such a *bolter* he would grind any party out, and would, doubtless, in the end, grind himself out." He, (Yancey,) at the head of the Alabama delegation, bore to the Cincinnati Convention in 1856, as her *ultimatum*, the doctrine of non-intervention. In 1860, he presented another *ultimatum*. "Alabama," he said, "is an *ultimatum* State, and Wm. L. Yancey, an instrument peculiarly fitted for this *ultimatum* business."

The report of Mr. Stevens, (not the delegate from Oregon, but the proxy of our Cousin Joseph Lane,) was the big gun of the Baltimore Convention, as Yancey's speech was the big gun of the Charleston Convention. They were of the same calibre and material, neither being made of the old fashioned iron our forefathers fought with. It (the report) was seized by the North Carolina delegation with remarkable avidity. They purchased it, like sweet potatoes, by the bushel, and like sweet potatoes, when eaten raw, it would make them ache before the Ides of November. (Laughter.) He would not specify the exact locality in which the aching would exist. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. McRae's speech was received with the warmest demonstrations of delight and approval, and towards the close, the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. Before he concluded, the hour arrived for Judge Douglas to speak, and the Convention adjourned 'till 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

A committee was appointed to establish an organ, and then the executive committee reported

THE ELECTORAL TICKET,

which was confirmed, as follows:—

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
Robt. P. Dick, of Guilford.
Duncan K. McRae, of Craven.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st	District	Col. Sam'l Watts.
2d	"	F. D. Koonce.
3rd	"	D. McDougald.
4th	"	H. W. Miller.
5th	"	Col. John Morison.
6th	"	Dr. Thos. W. Keen.
7th	"	Wm. R. Myers.
8th	"	J. D. Hyman.

The organ Committee reported through Mr. Miller in favor of the immediate establishment of a Douglas organ at Raleigh. Adopted.

A large edition of Judge Douglas's speech and the Convention's proceedings was ordered to be printed.

Messrs. Piemont, Keen, Miller and others made speeches, and the Convention adjourned.

CHINA, GLASS,
CROCKERY,
AND
LOOKING GLASSES.
W. N. TILLINGHAST
—HAS RECEIVED HIS—
Fall Stock for 1860.
His supply of **Common and Medium Earthenwares** is large, and well assorted.
Most of this was imported to his own order and is especially adapted to the wants of the Wholesale Trade. An assortment of
Beautiful Glassware, China, Silver Plated, and Brittania Ware,
Makes his stock unusually attractive to Country Merchants. For sale on usual terms to *prompt payers.*
August 20, 1860. 45-2m

1860.
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &C.
JAS. N. SMITH.
THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and SELECT stock of
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Glues, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, Cupping Cases, Electro Magneto Machines, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Extracts for Flavoring, Porter and Ale, Soaps, Starch, &c. &c.
To which he invites attention of Physicians and others.
Particular attention paid to orders and satisfaction guarantied both as regards PRICE and QUALITY.
JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist,
Nor. West Corner Market Square.
Aug. 23. 46-itf

Southern Piano Manufactory.
RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!
THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S
New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent
ACTION PIANOS.
They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.
A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer.
Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Prior, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. C. Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. R. Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Pool, Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others.
Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.
All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.
Address
J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers;
No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore.
June 6. 24-itf

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.
E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

The Contest between Bell and Lincoln.—The Washington Dispatch, an excellent independent paper, says:—

"We confess the continuance of ill-feeling between the contending factions of the Democratic party, the prospect of a fusion of the Douglas and Bell parties in the North in many States, the settled and implacable hostility which has been engendered between the Douglas and Breckinridge parties in the South, and, above all, the manifest preference shown by the Douglas men in the South and North, to a union with the Bell rather than with the Breckinridge party, clearly demonstrate that the contest is daily narrowing down to Bell and Lincoln, and that the union sentiment of the country is rallying upon the nominees of the Constitutional Union party.

"It is undeniable that Bell and Everett are the second choice of all parties. Their long public service, tried integrity, eminent ability, their moderation and conservatism, and their unswerving devotion to the Constitution and the Union, together with the fact that the ticket is so pre-eminently *National*, give it a power and an influence which must grow and strengthen to the day of the election. Its friends may therefore sow and labor in hope.

"Devoted as we are to the Constitution and the Union, we can but second the suggestion of the *Herald*, i. e., a concentration of all conservative men upon those distinguished "old gentlemen," in whose wisdom and purity the whole country confides, as the wisest, safest and most sure means of defeating Lincoln and restoring peace and harmony to the country."

The Responsibility.—If Lincoln should be elected, *the whole responsibility of his election will rest upon Breckinridge and his friends.* There is no evading or dodging this palpable, incontrovertible fact. *Every vote given to Breckinridge at the North is a vote indirectly for Lincoln.*

Why, then, keep Breckinridge in the field? Nobody but a consummate fool believes that he stands the slightest possible chance of an election either by the people or by the House of Representatives. He is simply out of the question. And every vote given to him, whether at the North or at the South, is a vote in aid of the election of Lincoln. To support Breckinridge at the South is to encourage the friends of Breckinridge at the North to continue Breckinridge electoral tickets in the field in that section, and to continue Breckinridge electoral tickets in the field in the Northern States is, in all probability, to insure the election of Lincoln. Do not the Breckinridge men of Virginia and the South perceive the result to which their leaders are madly driving them? And will they longer continue, vainly and factiously, to adhere to and support the Yancey candidate? If they really do not desire the election of Lincoln, they should, as honest men and patriots, abandon Breckinridge at once, and rally, with might and main, to the support of Bell and Everett!

Bell can be elected, and he can be elected by the people, if the Southern States will sustain him in a body, as it is their duty to do. All that is necessary to secure him enough Northern votes to elect him, is to assure the Northern people that the Southern States will vote for him. We can indeed assure them, and we do assure them that Bell will *certainly* carry twelve out of the fifteen Southern States; and we honestly believe that he will carry every one of them with the single exception of South Carolina; and even South Carolina's vote will be given to him if her vote can elect him.—*Richmond Whig.*

Bell and Everett in Alabama.—Last week's Moulton (Alabama) Democrat, in speaking of a Bell and Everett meeting held there, says: "Truth and justice require us to admit that Bell-Everett stock is advancing in this part of the country. It is now at fever heat, with a defiant and upward tendency. We make the admission reluctantly."

Breckinridge Prospects in Louisiana.—The New Orleans Bulletin says:

In Louisiana there are some fourteen papers that we know of that are advocating the election of Bell and Everett, where a few weeks ago there were less than half a dozen. Every week now brings us a new ally, and sometimes two or three of them. There is no mistaking the popular drift. It is due to truth to say that there are seven or eight papers in this State, that we know of, which are advocating the cause of Douglas. At first the number of Breckinridge papers out-numbered both the Bell and Douglas. The tables are now turned, and the Bell and Douglas out-number the Breckinridge papers. We think the number of Bell and Douglas papers will continue to increase, while the Breckinridge papers will remain stationary, *perhaps decrease.* A paper in Madison parish, that last week was for Breckinridge, is now for Douglas.

Surgical Operation—Affecting Scene.—About a year since a young man named Erambert, living in Wilmington, N. C., was assailed at night by ruffians and severely cut on the head with a knife, besides nearly having his arm separated from the body in two places. The wound in the head proved the most disastrous, as it left a punctured and depressed fracture, and paralysis, epilepsy and idiotcy supervened. Thus was a strong, powerful and intelligent man rendered one of the most pitiable in the list of human casualties—a *semi-paralyzed epileptic idiot.* After being subjected to the experience of 8 surgeons, the father of the young man who, by-the-way, was in the Theatre in this city on that luckless night in the year 1811, when so many lives were lost by the burning of that edifice,) brought him on to Richmond to consult Professor C. B. Gibson, who performed the operation of trepanning on Monday, assisted by Dr. Cullen, and in the presence of one or two other assistants.

Now, before the operation commences, imagine the condition of the patient—the idiotic expression of the eye; unvarying condition of the pupil; the palsied, nerveless hand; the shrunken features, the pale and hollow cheek—evincing to the beholder only an intensity of suffering. The operation begins. The bone is laid bare by a crucial incision, and after very little loss from hemorrhage, the trefine is anxiously applied down; down it goes until it touches the *dura mater*, and—blessed result!—on the withdrawal of the instrument, reason has again resumed her seat of empire, the idiotic stare had fled, the palsied hand resumed its "cunning," and facial expression its varying but conscious sway!

Dr. Gibson having a keen appreciation for the feelings of the young man's father, went and brought him into the room, and on his approach a flood of tears poured down the cheeks of the son on recognizing his father, which he did by an eager grasp with the before palsied hand, and an earnest glance of the now intelligent eye. The old man could not speak for joy—tears of thankfulness relieved him; but words could not express his gratitude. The brain was relieved the moment the depressed portion of the inner table was removed. Professor Gibson is long and justly celebrated as one of the most delicate and skilful operative surgeons in the United States.

Richmond Examiner

Crops.—The Corn crop in this region is about as good as it can be. From present appearances it will excel any crop we have had for several years. The cotton crop, we fear is much delayed and will be cut off by the rains.—*Wash. Dispatch.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31, 1860.

The Africa has arrived. She brings dates from Liverpool, via Queenstown, to the 19th inst.

Her news is unimportant. Naples is tranquil.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18.—Cotton.—The business has been large and prices unchanged. The weather is unfavorable for crops. Flour is active, and has advanced 6d a 1s. Wheat is buoyant, and has advanced 2 a 3d. Rosin firm and lower qualities have improved, owing to the scarcity of the article—closing at 4s 5d. Spirits Turpentine steady and in good demand at a decline of 6d—closing at 30s.

Foreign News.—The mails by the Nova Scotian whose arrival at Quebec has been already announced, reached this City yesterday. London journals, thus received, are one day later than those brought by the Vanderbilt. We obtain from them some further intelligence in regard to the threatening attitude of Austria, and the report that she is said to be preparing to launch against Piedmont. Two of the leading London journals agree in thinking that Austria is on the eve of assuming offensive action, and that the landing of Garibaldi on the coast of Northern Italy will be the signal for an Austrian army to march across the Roman territory to the defence of the Neapolitan Bourbon.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Political Prospects of Europe.—Clouds of trouble are rising in the political horizon of Europe. There will be a great difficulty in getting through the Italian Question without another war. It is evident that nothing less than "Italy for the Italians" will satisfy the patriotic party in that country; and that party now embraces three-fourths of the male population from one end of Italy to the other. The entire nation of Sardinia—we mean the people under the sceptre of Victor Emanuel—are full of this sentiment. The intelligent classes of the States of the Church of the Kingdom of Naples, as well as Venetia, partake largely of this feeling. The King of Sardinia in the North shares it as fully as Garibaldi in the South. The political atmosphere of Italy is fast becoming a glow with this absorbing patriotic feeling.

It is impossible that the present state of things can long continue. A tremendous outbreak will soon come—*unless* Louis Napoleon and Lord John Russell can do an amount of political engineering of the most delicate and difficult nature, that no men have rarely ever accomplished. Will they succeed?

Austria threatens to interfere; she is preparing to do so. Her legions have been increasing in Venetia for weeks and months. Sardinia, too, is preparing for the coming struggle. She is ever keen for it. Her King, without doubt, would have Garibaldi make haste and get through with the revolutionizing of Naples and the Papal States, in order that a United Italy of more than twenty three millions may hasten to the rescue of two millions of their cruelly-oppressed brethren in Venetia.

Our hope of peace (under God) rests now upon the influence which France and England may have in the councils of Francis Joseph.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

The Spanish Mexican War.—The origin of the reported difficulty between Spain and the Juarez party, as nearly as we can gather from the confused mass of verbiage in which intelligence from Central America or Mexico is invariably imbedded, would seem to be as folllows: The Juarez Government, which now holds Vera Cruz, had captured the Maria Concepcion, a vessel belonging to the Marin expedition, which left Havana last winter, and had taken the said vessel to the port of Vera Cruz with her crew. On the 3d of August the commander of the Spanish fleet at Sacrificios, which had been recently reinforced from Spain, sent a despatch to the Government authorities at Vera Cruz, demanding the immediate restitution of the vessel and the delivery of her crew, together with an official apology and the payment of one hundred thousand dollars indemnity. In case these conditions were not complied with in twenty-four hours the commander threatened, it is said, to bombard the town.

National Intelligencer.

Our Relations with Mexico.—The New York Times learns from Washington "that our motbund Administration is preparing to "run a muck" in the Gulf of Mexico, with a view, not of seriously fulfilling its duties in the restoration of law and order to our unhappy neighbors, but to take advantage of the presence and intentions of the Spanish force assembled and expected at Vera Cruz to pick a quarrel with the recently victorious forces of her most Catholic Majesty, and strip them of the laurels just plucked from Monish battle-fields; with a view to wind up, by a grand martial pyrotechnic display, the inglorious career it leaves to be chronicled.

The greatest activity certainly prevails in our Navy-yards; an imposing array of guns is being concentrated at Vera Cruz; expresses have been running daily between Bedford Springs and the Navy Department; and the foreign diplomatists have all been telegraphed to return back to Washington for purposes of observation and perhaps remonstrance. Mr. McLane has received sailing orders for the third time; and it is quite possible that a last and desperate effort will be shortly made to raise the cry of "Mexico and Cuba," as the only watchword capable of rallying the Democratic Party."

A. T. & Ohio Rail Road.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Road was held in Statesville Aug. 23d, the proceedings of which appear elsewhere. The meeting was characterised by the greatest harmony and induces a hope that the road will be completed to this place in little more than one year—President Johnston stated that iron enough to lay the road to Davidson College is now in Charleston, and, no doubt, the cars would reach the College by the 1st July next.

Iredell Express.

Spurious Bank Note.—We have been shown a $5 note, purporting to be the issue of the "Commercial Bank of Wilmington." The plate bears no similarity to any note issued by this Bank, but the lettering at the top being of the same type as on some of the genuine bills, and the signatures being pretty well executed, persons should be on their guard. The centre vignette of the spurious note represents a whale with a boat alongside, and a ship in the distance. The Commercial Bank has never issued any note with similar vignette.

Wilmington Herald.

Political Speaking in Oxford.—Hon. George E

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1860.

THE DEMOCRATIC (DOUGLAS) STATE CONVENTION.—Elsewhere we copy all that is material or of interest in the Standard's report of the Democratic Convention at Raleigh on Thursday last. The Standard, which has completely gone over to the Breckinridge ticket, says:—

"It will be seen that an Electoral ticket was formed, and steps taken to divide the Democratic party of the State. Many good and true Democrats took part in this Convention, and it is not our purpose to impeach either their motives or their patriotism; but the inevitable tendency of their course is to defeat the choice of the majority of the party in the State, and to give the State to Bell and Everett."

"The speech of Judge Douglas, delivered on Thursday evening, was of course an able and interesting effort. It was an ultra Union speech. He declared that the election of Lincoln would be no cause for dissolving the Union, and that he would use force, whether as Senator or President to carry on the government and preserve it from disruption. He charged that if Lincoln should be elected the result would be justly attributable to the secession at Baltimore. But we are not able now, if we had space to sketch the speech. It will be published in full."

The Press says the speech was an able one and listened to by a large crowd.

The electoral ticket is quite an able one. Mr. Dick has been a leading Democrat for years. Mr. McRae has been taken back by the party, praised by its editors with quite as much zeal as they abused him two years ago, and was lately the Democratic nominee in Craven. Mr. Miller and Dr. Keen are seceders from the original electoral ticket, and Mr. McDougald we believe was a subelector on that ticket. Col. Morison was lately the nominee in Moore, and Mr. Myers late Senator from Mecklenburg. Mr. Settle, who figured largely in the Convention, was Speaker of the last House of Commons, and has been looked upon as the most rapidly rising Democrat in the State.

The canvass will now open in earnest, we suppose. Messrs. McRae and Dick are already announced to speak at Charlotte on the 8th inst. The indications are that the contest will be bitter, probably the bitterest ever known in the State. We should be glad if they would all take a little good advice and unite upon that ticket which alone can successfully compete with Lincoln and Hamlin. But if they will not, why we shall have to beat them in November.

CORRUPTION IN POLITICS.—Readers of the Observer have had some evidence of the rascality (there is no other term that will apply) of New York politics and politicians. Recent political Conventions in that great State furnish some remarkable incidents. As is well known, the last Legislature was largely Republican, and its corruption surpassed that of all preceding Legislatures. So vile were its doings, that the N. Y. Post said that "so corrupt and shameless a body of men never came together in this State." The Tribune said it was "reckless, not merely of right but of decency—not merely corrupt, but shameless." These were Republican denunciations, and the papers of all parties used equally harsh expressions. Well, even in New York, the last Legislature is regarded as infamous. It was composed of Republicans and Democrats. The former were in the majority, but they are unwilling to bear the responsibility; so in State Convention they have

"Resolved, That the attempt of incongruous fragments of parties opposed to us to fasten upon the Republican party the responsibility and odium of *profligate legislation* is calumnious and wicked, since not a single measure which has been characterized as unjust and corrupt *could have passed either branch of our Legislature without the nearly unanimous vote of the Democratic members*, and the Republican party, pledged as one of its cardinal measures to arrest the shameful corruption of the Federal Government, can have nothing but condemnation to express for official corruption at home."

An analysis of the legislative votes is published in a New York paper, from which it appears that a number of Republicans, large enough to constitute in nearly every case not only a majority of the party in the Legislature, but almost large enough to constitute a majority of all the members voted for these measures of "profligate legislation." So much for the Republicans.

The Democracy assembled in State Convention. Having been in a minority in the Legislature, it appeared to be a capital opportunity for doing what in New York parlance is known as the "honest dodge." So they

Resolved, That the jobbing, robbery, and corruption of the Republican legislation of the State, preying upon all interests, and levying exactions upon every description of private and corporate property, and invading the rights of individuals, of municipalities, and counties have reached a degree of oppression and infamy no longer endurable by free people; and that we appeal to the citizens of the State to rally in defence of their property, rights, and honor, and restore an honest administration of the government, &c., &c.,

The impudence of the Republicans was bad enough; but the Democracy head them. The same analysis of the votes shows that while the Republicans who sustained the "iniquitous bills" outnumbered the Democrats, the proportion of Democrats was still greater!

Verily there is need of a change. People may say that a new organization put in power will be as bad as those displaced. But this is a mistake. The natural tendency of parties long continued in power is to regard the country as their property and to act accordingly. A change now and then is wholesome, if for no other reason, to teach the people's servants that they are not the owners of the people, and *of their money*. And it will take some time for a new party, the instrument by which that lesson is imparted, to become so accomplished in roguery as that which has governed the country for so many years. Undoubtedly that accomplishment would be acquired in time, but as some one said the other day, it would be a safe risk of a large amount to bet that all of John Bell's officeholders will not steal in four years as much as was required to satisfy the desires of Mr. Buchanan's New York Post Master alone.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COURT.—Cumberland County Court is in session this week, D. G. McRae Esq. presiding.

STATE STOCKS.—North Carolina Bonds are last quoted in New York at 99; Virginia 90½.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 28, 1860.

There are some really beautiful rides about Saratoga, some that I have not known of, principally for the reason that riding is an expensive luxury here, and that there are so many and ever recurring and ever varying objects of interest and amusement about the village itself, that riding is really not often essential. So another expense which people often incur while traveling, either as a matter of taste or of fashion, is not necessary here. I mean drinking wine at dinner. The water is sufficiently exhilarating, without the aid of wine or spirits. My single ride to the Lake this season was only remarkable for the number of magnificent horses I saw there, private equipages, of course, and I believe generally from the city of New York. I suppose there were from 50 to 75 carriages before the Lake House, all driven from the village after dinner, and among them a large proportion were superb carriages, with rich harness and noble horses—drviers, mostly white men, in livery, of course. Among them one of the handsomest turn-outs was sported by Mr. Fillmore and his wife; but I understand that a friend and admirer of his has loaned it to him while here. I believe it belongs to a gentleman of New York who is said to have sixteen horses here, for the use of his family and friends. He was a Hostler in early life, rapidly rose to wealth, married his wealth to "blood," and resides in a palace. I have often heard his grand parties laughed at, and it is said that he has occasionally heard the same thing himself from some of his guests who did not happen to know him personally, and therefore talked in his presence. He is illiterate, but his wife is not. Mr. Fillmore's wife is a very small lady, not fat, but "fair and forty." She was a rich widow of Albany. I think we published in the Observer an anecdote current at the time of the marriage about a certain five thousand dollars of her estate, wich has often been mentioned here this season. When the old whig party divided in this State, and Seward headed one branch and Fillmore the other, Weed, an Albany editor of almost as much ability and influence as either, sided with Seward, and gradually the political estrangement became a personal one, and no two men in the State probably disliked each other more than Fillmore and Weed. Well, the story was, that a man who wanted a certain bill passed through the Legislature of New York, deposited in the hands of Mr. McDougald, Mrs. Fillmore's former husband, $5,000, which was to be paid to Weed when the bill passed. (Nothing of consequence gets through the N. Y. Legislature without a bribe.) Before the bill passed Mr. McDougald died. There was no evidence about the $5000, of course. Neither Weed nor the other party could venture to swear that they had been engaged in a deliberate attempt at bribery and corruption; and without such swearing they could not claim money from a dead man's estate. Consequently $5000 of Weed's money passed by this marriage into the property of the man who of all others Weed would have preferred should not have it.

But this is a long digression from the rides. By the way again: speaking of rides, a classical young North Carolina friend, whose society I have greatly enjoyed here, notwithstanding his Democracy, raised a laugh to-day by relating a pun of a celebrated wit. A tobacconist, who had grown rich, applied to him for a motto for the panel of a carriage which he was about setting up. The wit told him to make it "*Quid rides*," two Latin words which mean in English "why do you laugh?" But the unlearned world of course read them as plain English.

But the rides are beautiful, in spite of the difficulty of getting at them. [They cost four dollars in the morning and five in the afternoon for about three hours, in which time, unless you drive yourself or get your young son to drive, you make from 8 to 12 miles.] The Lake is about 10 miles long by 3 wide at the widest. It contains some fish which generally like their element too well to be tempted to change it for a warmer climate. Why they did my friend Yeadon of the Charleston Courier and myself the honor some years ago to show us a memorable and solitary example of a contrary disposition, I could never tell. Could they have had a presentiment of the witty account which he would write about their capture and the consequent supper and wine and toasts? But in addition to the fish that refuse to follow the example of mother Eve to be cast out of *their* garden, there are sail boats and row boats and a steam boat on the Lake to furnish the means of all sorts of aquatic excursions, and when they get back from these, there stands the Lake House, with all sorts of eatables and drinkables to refresh the weary excursionists, who had risen from a bountiful dinner full two hours before, and who expect to drink a half a pint of mineral water and sit down to tea two hours afterwards. With all these advantages, especially in the eating and drinking line, it is no wonder that the Lake attracts fifty to one of the riders. But I went beyond the Lake, in hopes to get another sight of an extensive prospect which I mentioned in one of my last year's letters. But the day was unsuitable, and the view limited. To-day, however, a party of us rode six miles in an opposite direction to "Prospect Hill," and there enjoyed by far the most extensive landscape view I ever beheld, embracing the Green Mountains on one side, a spur of the Adirondack mountains on another, and in good weather the Catskill mountains on a third, with Saratoga Lake, 10 miles distant, and a large number of the "thousand hills" which Scripture tells us "the cattle are upon." For many miles around are farm houses and cultivated fields and green meadows, with here and there a little village with its church steeple. It is a beautiful and in many respects a grand scene; and I would suggest to my friends who visit Saratoga, if they ride at all to ride there instead of to the Lake, or in addition to it, and to go by one route (the plank road,) and return by the other.

I am glad to see by Thursday's Observer, received last night, that the elegant and commodious new Stores of Messrs. Starr & Williams and Messrs. Geo. W. Williams & Co., are finished and occupied. They are an ornament to our town, and the former especially would do no discredit to any city. I presume it is the handsomest store in the State. It is decidedly more elegant and convenient than the old Broadway store in which Stewart originally became famous, before he built his marble palace, which for a time was the wonder of New York and of the rest of mankind. Such, however, is the progress of improvement, that even his store is beginning to look dingy in comparison with the hundreds of five and six story white marble and brown stone stores that vie with each other in magnificence, not only on Broadway but on the many streets running out of it. And some of these, in defiance of all taste, are used for such business as groceries and other branches of trade that need no elegance or show.

Will the next twenty years make such a change in Fayetteville that the store of Messrs. Starr & Williams will be overshadowed, not only on Hay street, (our Broadway,) but upon Person, and Gillespie, and Green, and Winslow, and Anderson, and Donaldson? It is quite likely, for it is a fast age, and the present quiet old merchants will be succeeded by fast young men, to whom the world of undeveloped wealth on Deep river will assuredly be open, who will be in daily intercourse with the great West by an extension of our railroad so that its vast connections will justly entitle it to its name of the *Western* railroad, for by that time there will be railroads to the very verge of sun-down. I may not live to see it, but I have undoubting confidence that by our railroad Fayetteville will receive, in less than twenty years, abundance of stone and marble and lime and iron to erect many more elegant buildings than those I have noticed above. Then will come the reward of those who have struggled and are struggling to do something for the public in their day and generation—to make the world better for their having lived in it.

I have been called off from writing to see the operation of a steam fire engine, and have been so delighted with its quiet and efficient performance of duty, that I trust our town authorities will provide one for the security of property in Fayetteville. It cost this village $3000, besides the hose and freight. The hose, india rubber, is 90 cents a foot, leather from $1 to $1 10, and a new description of cotton duck hose, lined with rubber, 90 cents. The last I understand bears a decidedly greater pressure than either of the others, and is far lighter than even the leather. The only objection apprehended to it is that it may not be easily preserved from mildew.

This engine throws 450 gallons of water a minute, with one stream, though two may be worked at the same time. Water was thrown in considerable quantity 190 feet, and perpendicularly it was estimated to have thrown 156 feet. Steam can be raised in five minutes, say while going from the engine house to the fire. After the first kindling, bituminous coal is used for fuel. The whole machine weighs 4500 lbs.

I have directed the agent of the manufacturer to send to my address at Fayetteville, a Circular with full particulars.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.—Mr. Seaton announces in the Intelligencer of the 30th ult. that Mr. James C. Welling will hereafter be associated with him in its editorial conduct. Mr. Seaton avails himself of the temporary absence of his associate to make this announcement and to say:—

"Mr. Welling is no stranger in the columns of the Intelligencer, having been, in different capacities, connected with it for the last ten years, during the first five of which, after the retirement of the accomplished Edward William Johnston from the Literary department of the paper, Mr. Welling had charge of it, and was the author of those "Notes on New Books" which, by the scholarship and ability evinced in their composition, would, of themselves, be a sufficient evidence of the qualifications he brings to the tasks of journalism. But it is just to add that during the last five years he has participated in all the duties incident to the editorship of this journal, and has thus served a noviciate quite long enough to give full proof of his vocation to the exacting career upon which he has entered. Enjoying during this period, in the fullest degree, the confidence of my late lamented colleague, Mr. Gales, he has equally, by his high moral and conscientious character, no less than by his rare attainments, merited my own."

KENTUCKY AND OREGON.—The Breckinridge Democracy are very anxious to explain away the Kentucky election, as well they may be, for it has opened the eyes of many of their followers. But a *majority of thirty thousand* for the Bell and Everett candidate is not easily explained away. Plain people cannot understand that kind of reasoning by which it is ascertained that North Carolina is certain for Breckinridge because it gave 6,000 majority *for* a Breckinridge candidate, and that Kentucky is made certain for Breckinridge by giving 40,000 majority *against* the Breckinridge candidate. And besides, majorities requiring five figures to state them are hard facts which can't be driven out of people's minds by any sort of reasoning.

The last attempt at explanation we find copied into the Charlotte Democrat, as follows:—

"Gen. Coombs is an old man, nearly 80 years of age; he is personally very popular, being beloved by all for his noble traits of character; and he has become bankrupt in fortune by his liberality and public spirited disposition. The people felt that he had been reduced to poverty by his services to his State, and, through sympathy, they voted to give him a lucrative office, that he might have a comfortable support in his declining years. Hence it is that he carried many of the strongest democratic counties by large majorities."

Gen. Coombs has been "an old man" a good while; he has been poor a long time; and his "noble traits" are no new things. Yet he has for years and years been his party's candidate for one or another office, and with all the prestige of distinguished military services, he has been beaten almost invariably. That "he is personally very popular" was never discovered until, as the *Constitutional Union* candidate, he carried Kentucky by thousands against the *Yancey* ticket, after a thorough party contest in which the latter claimed a certain victory by thousands.

Gen. Coombs has never had any popularity: So far from it, it was but a few months ago, that Mr. Breckinridge, who had once defeated him in a strong Whig district, taunted him with his bad success: "Of all men of my acquaintance (said the Vice President) you have done the most for your party and received the least." "And of all men of my acquaintance, you have done the least for your party and received the most," was the old soldier's apt retort, which doubtless cut home; for almost the only noted political act of Maj. Breckinridge's life is his eulogy of the great Whig leader, Henry Clay.

We don't think Kentucky can be explained away. How about Oregon? Why "Old Joe" is worse treated than his chief. Kentucky made Mr. Breckinridge a Senator and provided for him for six years from March next before blasting his Presidential prospects. Oregon, on the contrary, has finished the public career of General Joe. His term in the Senate is closing. The next Legislature elects his successor, and that Legislature, just chosen, has a clear majority of Douglasites!

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.—Gov. Letcher of Virginia has declared for Douglas. The Wilmington Journal says that in doing so he is "true to his instincts," that he "is so mean that hair never would grow on his head," &c. There were some democratic papers in Virginia which thought so some eighteen months since, and tried to prevent his nomination for Governor. Bnt "honest John" was all the rage then, and the Wilmington Journal characterized the conduct, not of Letcher, but of the opposing papers as "inexcusable." Gov. L. has done nothing since, except live in "the palace." He was unfit to go there, but the causes of his unfitness occurred long before he was sent there.

We shall see what we shall see after the great pow-wow at Raleigh on the 30th, to which Mr. Douglas has been invited as a star performer in the drama of "Every Man for Himself," Douglas certainly being for *himself*.— *Wil. Journal.*

In the Drama of "Every Man for Himself," it is well known that "the devil takes the hindmost." Fortunately for the Journal's candidate the curtain falls after cold weather has set in.

N. C. DOUGLAS CONVENTION.—The reporter for the Petersburg Express says that 50 counties were represented by about 175 delegates.

MILITARY.—An election was held on Saturday for Colonel, Lieut. Colonel and Major of the 33d Regiment of North Carolina Militia, to supply vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Col. Leete, Lieut. Col. Alderman, and Maj. Frizell. The result was as follows:—

Colonel.—Capt. John H. Cook, late of the Lafayette Light Infantry.

Lieut. Colonel.—Charles E. Roberts.

Major.—James Kirkpatrick.

THE COLUMBUS ELECTION—We have published heretofore statements from correspondents in Columbus as to the legality of the election at Gum Swamp precinct. The question has been before the Court since our last correspondent wrote, and we have the following statement from a friend at Whiteville, writing on the 25th ult:—

"The Election was held at a new place, without any petition having been filed or order of Court obtained to remove and hold the election at the place it was holden at. The matter was brought before the Court when the Sheriff offered his official bonds, and was ably argued by H. L. Holmes, Esq., for the claimant, and M. B. Smith, for the Sheriff. A majority of the Justices present decided that the Election was valid, and entered an order, *nunc protunc*, as of May term 1859, at which term it was said a petition was read to remove the election ground."

BELL AND EVERETT IN RICHMOND COUNTY.—A friend in Richmond writes:—

"Every thing I see and hear looks well for Bell and Everett."

A Serious Affair.—On Thursday evening of last week, at the still-house of Alexander Martin, in this county, Moses Smith and James Voss had some misunderstanding, when Smith struck Voss on the head with a hoe, fracturing his skull in such a manner as to render recovery doubtful. Smith was arrested, brought to Winston for examination before a magistrate, and committed to jail for safe keeping, until the nature of the case more fully developes itself. Voss was still in a precarious situation on Wednesday.—*Salem Press.*

Tobacco.—We noticed in the depot at this place one day this week, several hogsheads tobacco, brought down the plank road to be shipped to Richmond. This is rather an uncommon article of export from this particular section of the State and we hail the circumstance as a harbinger of a better time coming. It is a fact that there are some as good tobacco lands in the neighborhood of High Point as there is in the State and we believe the time is not distant when tobacco will form no inconsiderable item of export from this section.

High Point Reporter.

Ad Valorem.—Some of our State exchanges publish an obituary on the death of *ad valorem*. They proclaim its burial beyond a resurrection. We predict that before two years elapse, some of those same papers will advocate it warmly. As a revenue measure, the principle will be adopted in North Carolina in spite of any party. Parties who oppose it will be run over and crushed. Three-fourths of the people of North Carolina are at this moment in favor of the *principle* in State taxation. Party affiliation was too strong, and the people were too much confused with the conflicting jargon which attended its discussion, to act freely upon it at the late election. All parties in the State will adopt it two years hence, as they ought to have done in 1860.— *Wash. Dis.*

DIED,

Near Gonzales, Texas, on the 2d ult., of congestion of the brain, J. J. LITTLE, a native of Robeson county, N. C., who emigrated to Texas early in the spring of 1859. To know the subject of this memoir was to love, admire and appreciate every trait of his moral character and christian deportment. Having connected himself with the Presbyterian Church, at Ashpole, some time before, he left for Texas, carrying with him a certificate of his good standing and moral worth in said Church. He died in the faith and expressing a hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave.—Com.

Presbyterian and Carolinian please copy.

In Montgomery county, on the 6th inst., Miss ELIZABETH ALLEN, at about the age of ninety years. This old lady won for herself a reputation which cannot be surpassed by any. During her long course of years, she lived a member of the Baptist Church. Her upright walk and godly conversation proved her to be a lover of Jesus. In her old age, her Master in Heaven called her away from earth, to reap her reward in Heaven, where she lives with her Saviour, and will praise His holy name through all eternity. R. F.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 110, SMITHVILLE, N. C.

WHEREAS: It has pleased the Almighty Disposer of human events, to remove from among us one who but a short time since occupied his accustomed place in this Lodge: It becomes us not only in accordance with a time honored custom but in appreciation of our departed brother, to place upon record as evidence of our sorrow for his death and respect for his memory, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That by the sudden death of our late brother SAMUEL LANGDON, the fraternity, and this Lodge in particular, has experienced the loss of a zealous and efficient member.

Resolved, That a leaf in our minute book be dedicated to his memory.

Resolved, That in token of our respect for his memory, that the members of this Lodge wear the usual mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we deeply lament his death and sympathise with his family in their sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, to the Wilmington papers and to the Fayetteville Observer, with request for publication.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

ARMORY SMITHVILLE GUARDS, }
SMITHVILLE, N. C., Aug. 25, 1860. }

WHEREAS: It hath pleased an all-wise Creator to take from the midst of a hopeful and useful life, our greatly beloved and esteemed friend and comrade, SAMUEL LANGDON, Esq. Therefore,

Resolved, That in his decease we sustain and deeply mourn the loss of one whose warm and generous heart and lofty intellect acknowledged no interest dearer than those of his friends and his country; and that his fond attachment to the one and patriotic devotion to the other were unbounded and unsurpassed.

Resolved, That his is the loss of a main pillar to our Company, as it is to our town and county; and that to his faithful and unfaltering love for these, the origin of our corps is chiefly indebted.

Resolved, That his many noble qualities of head and heart, which would have enabled him to honor and adorn any worthy position in life, have ever commanded our love and respect, and have endeared him to us by the strongest and most lasting ties.

Resolved, That though he now sleeps in the cold embrace of death, yet he shall ever live and have a choice place in our hearts,—that the memory of his virtuous and useful life will but renew in us incentives to affectionate tribute.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with his bereaved family in this their great and afflicting loss.

Resolved, That the Company adopt the usual military mourning, and that the same be worn for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased; also, that one be sent to the Wilmington Journal, Wilmington Herald, Fayetteville Observer, and Fayetteville Courier with request to publish.

SWIFT GALLOWAY, }
W. W. MOORE, } Com.
S. D. THRUSTON, }

Agricultural Society.

THE Members of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society are requested to meet in the Town Hall, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The preliminary arrangements for holding the next Annual Fair will occupy the attention of this meeting, and a full attendance of the members, and especially of the Executive Committee, is desired. J. P. McLEAN, Sec'y.
Sept. 3, 1860. 1t

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

The Africa has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 19th.

The political news is unimportant. Naples was quiet.

Commercial.—The Cotton market was steady and unchanged. Flour had advanced 6d. @ 1s. on the week. Wheat had advanced 2d. @ 3d; new red 12s. 6d.; white 13s. Rosin slightly higher in consequence of scarcity, closing at 4s. 5d. Spirits Turpentine in good demand, at a reduction of 3d.

THREE DAYS LATER NEWS.

FARTHER POINT, Sept. 1st, 1860.

The Fulton, with Liverpool dates to the 22d ult., arrived off Cape Race last evening

Commercial.—The Liverpool Cotton market was firm, with sales for the two days previous of 14,000 bales. Flour was quiet at an advance of 6d. Wheat quiet at an advance of 3d. Corn advanced 6d., and market closed steady. Rosin firm and all qualities have slightly advanced. Quotations 4s. 5d. a 4s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 30s. 6d. a 30s. 9d.

Movements of Judge Douglas.—The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, accompanied by Duncan K. McRae, Esq., of Newbern, N. C., the Hon. Francis E. Rives and Geo. D. Baskerville, Esq., of this city, passed through Petersburg yesterday afternoon, *en route* for Richmond. Mr. Douglas addressed a large crowd of Carolinians yesterday at Weldon, immediately after the arrival of the train from Raleigh.—*Pet. Express, 1st inst.*

Judge Douglas arrived at Richmond on Friday afternoon. He was met at the depot by a great crowd of persons, and escorted to the St. Charles Hotel, in an open carriage. At 8 o'clock, he spoke from a stand in the Capitol Sqare, near the Washington Monument, to an assemblage, estimated at between ten and fifteen thousand. His appearance on the stand was greeted wth immense applause, and his speech, which occupied one hour and three quarters, was loudly cheered throughout.

Judge Douglas, who is now *en route* for the Va. Springs, was to speak at Staunton on Saturday, in Woodstock, Shenandoah county, on Monday, and in Winchester on Tuesday. Of course, at all these points the people of all parties will turn out, in great crowds, to hear him.

The Fillibusters.—The Schooner Taylor sailed from New Orleans on Friday for Ruatan with 50 men for Gen. Walker. The Brig Creole from Ruatan 15th reports that Walker is fortifying Truxillo. It was reported that Guardiola would attack the town on the 16th. The inhabitants were greatly alarmed at this, and were leaving in large numbers for Ruatan.

Slaver Captured.—On the 14th of August Capt. Maffit, of the U. S. Steamer Crusader, captured a slave brig off Nuevitas. The brig had no papers, flag, or name. She had a slave deck arranged, and there were water and provisions on board for 400 negroes. The brig is a piratical craft, armed with side guns. There were plenty of muskets, pistols and cutlasses on board. The crew was large and was made up of ferocious looking desperadoes.

Sam Houston in favor of Bell and Everett.—Intelligence has been received at New Orleans of the formal withdrawal of Gen. Houston, as a candidate for the Presidency. From the tenor of a letter written by him a few weeks ago, it cannot be doubted that this withdrawal is in favor of the Constitutional Union Ticket.

More Presidential Candidates.—A meeting is to be held to-morrow at Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, in this State, to nominate Chief Justice Taney for President, and Justice Nelson, of New York, for Vice President.

Baltimore Patriot, 31st ult.

Gov. Wise in Raleigh.—We are authorized to state that Gov. Wise will be in this city on the 6th of September and will address the Mass Meeting to be held on that day.—*Press.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. Sept. 1 and 3, Strs North Carolina and Fanny, with goods for E F Moore, R D Davis, J H Hall, Prest, J C Stedman, G McNeill, J H Cook, J Kyle, Fayetteville Mills, Goldston and Hanner, J O Boon & Co, J & J Breece, D & W McLaurin, J N Prior, W Prior, R T & J H Ellis, H & E J Lilly, G Brandt, S J Hinsdale & Co, J W Lett, E J Hale & Son, Starr & Williams, Murchison, Reid & Co, J R Murchison, J Strickland, G W Williams & Co, J H Roberts & Co, E Glover, J Overbaugh, Starr & Williams, D Anderson, J W Sandford, A W Steel, C E Leete, E F Moore, J H Pritchett, A W Fuller.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The BRECKINRIDGE & LANE Club

Will meet at the Town Hall, to-morrow Evening, Tuesday. A. J. O'HANLON, Chairman.

G. B. ATKINS, } Sec'ys.
J. N. PRIOR, }
Sept. 3, 1860. 1t-pd

Miss M. P. Newby wishes to open a School in Fayetteville. She will be prepared to receive pupils at the McRae building, Hay St., Oct. 8th, 1860. Terms moderate.
Sept. 3. 49*t80

☞ **Miss Alice Campbell will re**sume her School on the first Monday of October next.
Sept. 3. 49-1m

Auction Sales.

TO-MORROW afternoon at 4 o'clock 28 Cases of BOOTS AND SHOES, and 200 boxes of SEGARS. And tomorrow at the Market House at 11 o'clock, 6 shares GAS STOCK. JNO. H. COOK, Auc't.
Sept. 3, 1860. 1t

13 Barrels New Mullet, just received and for sale by J. R. McDUFFIE,
No. 5, Green St.
Sept. 3, 1860. 49-4t

To the Justices of Harnett County.

THE Justices of Harnett are requested to meet at the Court House in Summerville, on Tuesday the 11th Sept. at 12 o'clock. In addition to the ordinary yearly business, other matters of importance will be acted upon at the ensuing Court. R. C. BELDEN, Chm'n.
Sept. 3. 49-1t

School Books.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY from Ganot's Popular Physics by Wm. G. Peck, M. A.; Sanders' New Speller and Definer Analyser; Bullions' and Smith's Grammars; Monteith's, Smith's and Mitchell's Geographies; Goodrich's and Andrews' Latin and Greek Lessons, &c. E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 31.

WANTED,

AN OSTLER for the Fayetteville Hotel Stables; to a white man, free man of color or slave, who is sober and of good character, and is willing to give his whole attention to the business of the stable, liberal wages will be paid. Apply soon. T. WADDILL.
Sept 3. 49-3t
Courier 3t: every other day.

D. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—September 3.

BACON,	12 a 14	IRON—	
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	Ditto, wide	7 a 7½
Adamantine	25 a 30	American	5½ a 6
Sperm	45 a 55	English	4 a 4½
COFFEE—Rio	15 a 16	LARD,	12½ a 14
Laguira	17 a 18	LEAD,	8½ a
Java	18 a 20	MOLASSES—	
COTTON—		Cuba	28 a 30
Fair to good	11 a 11½	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	9 a 9½	OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON BAGGING—		Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Gunny	20 a	SALT—	
Dundee	18 a 20	Liv. Sack	1 40 a 1 50
COTTON YARN—		Alum	50 a 0 00
No. 5 to 10	1 00 a 1 05	FLAXSEED,	1 15 a 1 26
DOMESTIC GOODS—		SHOT—	
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	Com. pr. bag	2 00
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	Buck	2 12½
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	SPIRITS—	
FLOUR—		P. Brandy	1 25 a 1 30
Family	7 50 a 7 75	N. C. Apple	80 a 0 85
Super.	7 25 a 7 50	Northern do.	70 a 0 75
Fine	7 00 a 7 25	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 75
Scratched	6 75 a 7 00	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
GRAIN—		SUGARS—	
Corn	1 10 a 1 17	Loaf	13 a 13½
Wheat	1 40 a 1 50	Crushed	12 a 13
Rye	1 00 a	Coffee	10½ a 11
Oats	40 a 50	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Peas	1 00 a 1 15	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
FERTILIZERS.		TALLOW,	10 a 00
Guano, jon,	$65 a $70	WOOL,	19 a 20
Nat. Fertilizer,	32 50 a $35	TURPENTINE—	
Do. per 100 lbs.	1 62½ a 1 75	Yellow dip	2 10 a 2 15
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14	Virgin,	1 65 a 1 75
Green	5 a 6	Hard	85 a 0 00
NAILS,	4½ a 5	Spirits	34½ a 35

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts light; no change.
Cotton—No transactions to report.
Flour—Firm and in demand at quotations.
Grain—Wheat, sales at 1 40 to 1 50.
Turpentine—Has an advancing tendency.
Spirits—Receipts large; sales during the week mostly at above figures.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Sept. 1, 1860.

Turpentine, Yellow 2 60 to 2 65, Virgin 2 08 to 2 12, Hard 1 30 to 1 32½, closing at lowest figures. Rosin, common 1 05. Flour, 20 bbls. super at 8 25. Salt 1 05. No other transactions. During the week, last sales of Spirits 37; N. Y. bbls. 38. No. 2 Rosin 1 05 to 1 12½. Tar 2 25. Bacon. N. C. hog round 14. Corn, heated, 67½. Mullets 6 50 to $7. Timber, 3 rafts at $5 to 9 50. No other transactions reported.

At New York, Cotton steady; Middling Uplands 10¾ cents. Flour advanced 10 a 25 cents; Southern $5 90 a $6 15. Wheat advanced 2 a 3 cents, and market excited. Spirits Turpentine steady at 40 cents. Rosin dull at $1 36.

At Cheraw, Flour $8 for best quality. N. C. Bacon, a small lot at 15 cents for hog round. Business dull.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We are receiving our Stock of BOOTS and SHOES for

Fall & Winter Trade,

Embracing our usual variety of style and quality for Gents', Ladies', Boys', Misses', Youths', and Children's wear.

Servants' Shoes

Made to our order; single and double sole; *extra good.*

Negro Brogans,

A superior article, regular and extra size; single and double soles.

Shoe Manufacturers

Will find Leather and Findings of all kinds in our stock.

Merchants and others are invited to examine our assortment before purchasing, for we will sell on the most favorable terms.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
Sept. 3, 1860. 49-6w

Wheat! Wheat! Wheat! Wanted!

THE Proprietor of the Merchant Mills, R. McDaniel, will pay until further notice, $1 35 to $1 50 per bushel, for good wheat delivered at the Mills, Fayetteville.

P. S. Propositions to deliver at any point on the Fayetteville Coal Fields Road will be most readily responded to.
Sept. 3, 1860. 49-itf

NEW BOOKS.

NEMESIS, by MARION HARLAND, Author of "Alone" &c.
THE QUEENS of SOCIETY, illustrated;
JACK HOPETON, or the Adventures of a Georgian;
CASTLE RICHMOND, by Anthony Trollope;
Further supplies of Rutledge, Adam Bede;
Beulah, the Mill on the Floss;
Vestiges of Creation, &c.
Aug. 31. E. J. HALE & SON.

MEDICAL INSTITUTION

OF YALE COLLEGE.

THE Course of Lectures for 1860-61, will commence on Thursday, September 13th, and continue four months.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
CHARLES HOOKER, M. D.,—Anatomy and Physiology
WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M. D.,—Theory and Practice of Physic.
BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Jr., M. D.,—Chemistry and Pharmacy.
PLINY A. JEWETT, M. D.,—Obstetrics.
CHARLES A. LINDSLEY, M. D.,—Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Lecture Fees, $68 50. Matriculation, $5. Graduation, $15.

CHARLES HOOKER, Dean of the Faculty.
New Haven, July 27, 1860. 49-6tpd

Sycamore Hill for Sale.

ALTHOUGH Turpentine is now low it will be up yet; and I offer for sale in the county of Richmond, 8 miles West of Laurel Hill, and 12 miles South east of Rockingham, 2,500 ACRES OF LAND. Some 200 acres in cultivation, and the rest in timber: it has running through the middle of the land a never-failing stream, Joe's creek, with two fine mill sites with only 50 yards of swamp dam. There is a comfortable dwelling house, gin-house, negro houses, and all necessary farm buildings. The soil is adapted to corn, wheat, oats and rye. Lumber is now selling in the neighborhood at $1 50 per hundred and some of it is got from Florence, a distance of 70 miles. The W. C. & R. Railroad passes directly through this land. To persons wishing to engage in the Lumber and Turpentine business no more favorable opportunity could possibly present itself; there could be plenty of provisions raised on the farm for the operatives; the timber and turpentine lands have been examined by those who are competent to judge and pronounced them equal if not superior to any in the State. The above land is situated in a moral neighborhood, is convenient to Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Churches and Schools.. There is a finely selected young Apple and Peach orchard now bearing on the place.

As I am determined to sell I will give a good bargain for cash, on time, Bank Stock, State Bonds, or young likely Negroes.

Any person wishing further information about said land, can address me at Gilopolis, Robeson county.

J. C. GRAHAM.
Aug. 30, 1860. 3t9*4
Weekly Wil. Herald copy 3t; bill to J. C. G.

FOR SALE AND NO MISTAKE.

THE subscriber being determined to move West, now offers for sale the plantation on which he now lives in Bladen county. The plantation contains about 1000 acres; about one half is as good farming land as the County affords, with about 200 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and about 500 acres more of as good swamp land as can be found in North Carolina; on the place is a good two story building and all other necessary buildings; as well watered as any place in N. C. Also, about 1000 acres of as good Turpentine land as the county affords, the pines unboxed. Also, about 1000 acres in Sampson county, of as good as the county or State affords, all unboxed and well timb

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE,

Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.

Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.

☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.

Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.

Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Dry Goods Merchants.

80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,

ALSO THE

AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.

Feb'y 2, 1860. 89*1Y

WANTED! WANTED!! WANTED!!!

TWO or more TRAVELLING AGENTS in each of the United States, to sell the greatest invention of the age.

Salary from $30 to $75 per Month.

For particulars, address, with stamps for return postage.

J. C. GOVE & CO.
Plaistow, N. H.

July 25. 38*3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1860.

Wall and McDonald vs. Evander Currie.

Levy on Land.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks, in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House, in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why an order shall not issue to the Sheriff, to sell his interest in Three Hundred Acres of Land, lying in said county, on the Grassey Island road, near the head of the Poplar Spring Branch, adjoining the lands of R. S. McDonald," levied on to satisfy a Magistrate's judgment in favor of Wall & McDonald.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July, A. D. 1860, and in the 84th year of American independence.

39*6t] P. F. $4 20. L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1860.

John H. Montgomery, Adm'r of Green Smith, dec'd, vs. Richmond Smith, John Smith, Cedney Smith, Nancy Johnson and Nelson Smith.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants Jno. Smith, C. Smith, Nancy Johnson and Nelson Smith are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held in the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in October next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or said petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Jno McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Troy, on the first Monday of July, A. D 1860.

45*6wpd] JNO. McLENNAN, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1860.

Calvin J. Cochran vs. James W. McRae.

Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant James W. McRae is not a resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in October next, and replevy and plead, or final Judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness, Jno. McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Troy, on the first Monday in July, A. D. 1860.

45*6wpd JOHN McLENNAN, Clk.

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure.* Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues—We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yea, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.

PRICE ONLY **25** CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y*&s

A Rare Chance to make Money!

ANY person wishing to make from three to five dollars per day, can do so by enclosing me one dollar. The employment is honorable and requires little labor and a very small capital.

Address

J. DIMERY,
Bennettsville, S. C.

June 30th, 1860. 31-3m

FOR CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

EXECUTION, TRIAL, and APPEARANCE DOCKETS, ruled and printed from the most approved forms in use. Also, further supplies of other BLANK BOOKS, in great variety.

May 31. E. J. HALE & SON.

Fall Trade, 1860.

WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE:

100 Barrels Sugar (every grade.)
120 Bags Coffee.
400 Kegs Nails.
30 Hhds. Molasses.
25 Tons Iron, Swedes and American, Band and Hoop.
10 Tons Hollow-ware.
2 " Plough Steel.
1000 Lbs. Bar Lead.
60 Dozen Cotton Cards.
20 " Wool "
100 Boxes Candles.
75 " Soap.
50 " Starch.
60 Kegs Soda.
100,000 Cigars.
100 Boxes Snuff.
30 Half Barrels ditto.
40 Boxes Tobacco.
100 " Glass.
100 Bbls. Fish.
50 Coils Rope.
50 Boxes Axes.
250 Sides Sole Leather.
50 Boxes Candy.
Yarns and Sheetings; Powder and Shot.
Drugs and Spices; Wooden Ware; Brooms, &c.

—ALSO—

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Hardware & Cutlery,

Embracing every article in that line of Goods, both of Foreign and American Manufacture, bought upon as favorable terms as any brought to this Market.

We invite the attention of Country Dealers and the friends of the old firm of H. L. Myrover & Co.

Aug. 23, 1860. 46-4t

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed to their new Brick Store and Warehouses West of the Fayetteville Hotel on Hay Street, between the new store-house of Starr & Williams and the Bank of Clarendon, and midway opposite Charles T. Haigh & Sons' and the Bank of Fayetteville, where they respectfully invite their old customers and the trade generally to call and see them. They are now opening a large stock of

English Hardware and Cutlery,

of their own importation, together with a great variety of American Goods in the same line, composing one of the largest stocks of HARDWARE and CUTLERY ever offered in this market.

In addition to the above, the undersigned are prepared to offer to the Jobbing Trade on their usual terms:

120 Bags of Coffee.
20 Hhds. Sugar.
80 Bbls. do.
90 Tons of Iron.
700 Kegs of Nails.
100 Boxes Window Glass.
50 Boxes Family Soap.
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff.
100 Boxes Rose Hill do.
100 " Adamantine Candles.
25 Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.
100 Boxes Candy.
50 " Cotton Cards.
50 " Coffee Mills.
1000 Sides Sole Leather, Hemlock & Oak.
100 Doz. Painted Buckets.
100 " Axes.
60 Gross Matches.
20 Boxes Concentrated Lye.
800 Sacks Liverpool Salt.
30 Hhds. of Molasses.
200 Bags Shot.
1000 Lbs. Lead.
Harness and Skirting Leather, Hog Skins.
Saddles; Shoe Thread and Shoe Findings.
Rifle and Blasting Powder.
Tape and Common Safety Fuse.
Square and Octagon Cast Steel.
Blistered and German Steel.
Essences and Patent Medicines in variety.
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at Manufacturer's prices.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 16, 1860. 44tf

Floral College.

THE Fall Session in this Institution will commence on the 18th of JULY next.

The management and instruction of the Institution will be under the Rev. Daniel Johnson and Mr. John C. Sutherland, with an able Corps of Assistants in all the departments. The Principal and his lady will continue to take entire charge of the Boarding establishment, thus giving to the School more of the FAMILY element. This arrangement, it is believed, will greatly advance the usefulness of the Institution.

M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

June 18, 1860. 28tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence on the first day of November, on the following branches:

JOHN E. HOLBROOK, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Anatomy.

Anatomy, by Professor FRANCIS T. MILES, M. D.
Physiology " JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Surgery " J. J. CHISOLM, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine " E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Materia Medica " HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics " T. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry " C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy " SAMUEL LOGAN, M. D.

CLINICAL LECTURES at the Roper and Marine Hospitals twice a week by the Physicians of the Institutions.

The Anatomical Rooms will be opened in October, and dissection conducted daily by the Demonstrator.

HENRY R. FROST, M. D., Dean.

Aug. 11 44-1aw4w

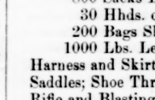
HUNT'S HOTEL,

High Point, N. C.

THIS new and commodious house is now open for the reception of Travelers and Boarders, where every attention will be given for the comfort of guests.

N. HUNT, Jr.

Aug. 14, 1860. 45-4w



The Magistrates of Cumberland County are required to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday of September Term of the County Court (the 5th day of the month,) for the purpose of taking the Bonds of the Officers of the Court, and the transaction of County business generally.

D. G. MacRAE, Chm'n.

Aug. 15, 1860. 44-tc

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LOT adjoining Elizabethtown, lately occupied by Alexander Carter. The Lot contains Six Acres of good garden soil, and some fruit, good water, &c.

The improvements are a Two Story Dwelling House and necessary out-buildings. Also, a vacant Lot near the Court House.

Terms accommodating.

June 8. H. H. ROBINSON. 27-tf

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All who have negroes for sale, would do well to give us a call or address us.

J. A McARTHUR. }
L. A. POWELL. } POWELL & McARTHUR.

Clinton, N. C., July 9, 1860. 33-6mpd

North Carolina Form Book,

A FURTHER supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 23

JOHN H. COOK, Auctioneer.

Trustee's Sale.

ON TUESDAY of September Court next, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, in pursuance of a Trust to me executed by James Sundy, dec'd., I shall sell at Auction

Eight Likely Young Negroes,

Consisting of one Woman, and the remainder Boys and Girls. These are remarkably likely, and of excellent character. At the same time will be sold an improved Sixty Acre Tract of LAND, situated in Lower Fayetteville, on the east side of the Wilmington Road; and the entire stock of Harness, Tools and Shop material.

WILLIAM CADE, Trustee.

Aug. 6. 41-ts

STATE CAR AND MACHINE WORKS,

ROWAN STREET.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE undersigned, having erected buildings suitable for CAR and MACHINE WORK—also General HOUSE CARPENTRY—would give notice that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and dispatch.

We are prepared to do all kinds of SCROLL SAWING and PLANEING at short notice. Having a first class Woodworth Planeing Machine, we are prepared to Plane, Tongue and Groove all kinds of Flooring and Ceiling on reasonable terms.

Contracts taken for the erection of Buildings, and Jobbing of all kinds executed with neatness and dispatch. Sashes, Doors and Blinds of all descriptions, manufactured equal to anything to be found in the Northern markets.

Plans and specifications furnished and the erection of buildings superintended when desired.

WALTON & BARRY,
Car Builders, Carpenters & Draughtsmen.

Fayetteville, Oct 3, 1859 54-tf

WM. CARTER & SONS

HAVE put up and permanently located the best BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY in N. C., to which the attention of the whole South is earnestly invited, particularly the citizens and Planters of our State. We are determined not to be put down by men who are daily bringing in Welted and Split Leather Shoes; it is distinctly understood that our Shoes are made of Upper Leather tanned by us, and that we do not put any welts in any Peg Shoes we make. Now is the time to test the true feelings of N. C. men.

All orders from a distance shall have prompt attention. Address us at Goldston

WM. CARTER. D. A. CARTER.
S. S. CARTER. JOHN Q. CARTER.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., }
March 23, 1860. } 4tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having removed West, offers for sale his LANDS in Harnett County, lying immediately on each side of Cape Fear River, containing 1200 acres in each tract. These Lands are situated in a healthy country, pleasant neighborhood, and within a half a mile of the village of Summerville, with good Dwellings on each place and all necessary Out-Houses, and cleared Land enough to work 25 or 30 hands to advantage. There are on these lands some six hundred acres of fine Bottom, most of which is uncleared, and well set with white oak and other fine Timber. A large portion of the balance is oak and hickory Ridge Lands; the balance is pine Land of a good quality, having been worked in Turpentine three years. These Lands will be sold low for Cash or Young Negroes, or on time to suit purchasers, with approved bonds.

Jan'y 13. N. G. JONES.

NOTICE.

EXPECTING to be absent from the State until the middle of next Summer, say till July, 1860, I have authorized Archibald McLean, of Harnett county, to transact business for me during my absence, to sell my Lands in Harnett county, and generally to attend to all my business.

N. G. JONES.

Harnett County, N. C., Jan'y 13, 1860. 83-

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Out-houses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE.
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.

Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.

Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street.

May 14, 1859. 14

T. M. SMITH. JOHN MCLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.

Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

EXAMINATION.

ON FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 14th and 15th September next, we will attend, at Summerville, for the purpose of examining into the Literary qualifications of any who may desire to teach a COMMON SCHOOL in Harnett County. Testimonials of good moral character will be required in every instance.

DAN'L McCORMICK,
D. McN. McKAY,
A. D. McLEAN,
Committee of Examination.

Aug. 25. 47*tc.

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 31-*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to purchase a number of young NEGROES, for which they are willing to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property to dispose of would do well to call on them or address them at Red Springs, N. C.

H. & A. McNEILL

Red Springs, March 20, 1860. 3*tf

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

William J. McLauchlin, Duncan J. McLauchlin, Neill A. McLauchlin, minor children of Duncan McLauchlin, dec'd., by their Guardian Daniel W. McLean, vs. Duncan J. Gilchrist, Administrator of Hugh McLauchlin, dec'd., Charles P. Haygood and wife Mary, Alexander Godwin and wife Sally, and John A. McLauchlin and Sally Gilchrist.

Petition for account and distribution in Equity.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Charles P. Haygood and wife Mary, Alexander Godwin and wife Sally, and John A. McLauchlin, Defendants named in the above petition, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina; It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-resident Defendants to appear before the Honorable, the Judge of our Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Neill A. McLean, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1860.

[43*6t N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

JAS. C. McRAE,

Attorney at Law,

Office West end of the Insurance Building,

Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

March 26, 1860. 3tf

FRENCH STRANGE,

Attorney at Law,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

WM. McL. McKAY,

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.

Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

Law Notice

THE subscriber having retired from the Bench, with purpose to devote himself to the practice of the Law, will attend hereafter the counties of Cumberland, Robeson and Bladen, at all the Courts, and the Superior Courts of Richmond, Harnett and Sampson.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

June 4, 1860. 23tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1859. 79tf

P. J. SINCLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.

Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

B. B. BULLA,

Attorney at Law,

ASHEBORO', N. C.

WILL practice in the County and Superior Courts of Randolph, and adjoining Counties.

June, 1860. 33-4m

A. D. McLEAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SUMMERVILLE, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Cumberland, Moore, Johnston and Harnett Counties. PROMPT attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.

Dec'r 20, 1859. 78-1y

RORY McNAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.

July 5, 1859 29tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

D. McL. GRAHAM, M. D., offers his professional services to the public. Office on Hay Street, four doors West of Post Office, where he may be found at all times, when not professionally engaged.

July 13, 1860. 35-1y

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. R. SCOTT would request all those desiring his professional services this Summer to call soon, as he will be absent from Fayetteville from AUGUST 2 until SEPTEMBER.

June 26. 30-tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

W. H. CARVER,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

WILL always keep a good Stock of Seasonable Goods on hand, to sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for Produce at Cash prices.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., April 16. 9-tf

G. W. BULLARD,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO

O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " B. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

JOHN M. CLARK,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

—DEALER IN—

Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, &c.

LUTTERLOH'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENCY FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

April 20, 1860. 11tf

ROBERT H. COWAN,

General Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office South Corner Market and Water streets, up-stairs

Oct. 13, 1859. 57-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

C. H. ROBINSON. H. H. ROBINSON.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Consignments and country orders will receive prompt personal attention.

March 17, 1860. 2tf

EDWIN H. RANNEY,

General Commission Merchant,

32 South Wharves, between Market & Chestnut Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Rice, &c. will always receive his prompt personal attention.

Advances will be made only on actual Consigments.

REFERENCES:

T. S. & T. G. Budd, Charleston. Walker, Evans & Co. Charleston
S. Wyatt & Co. " Ellis & Mitchell, Wilmington.
James Tupper, Esq. " Henry Nutt, Esq. "
R. C. Pressley, Esq. " Rev James B. Taylor, Richm'd.
W. Y. Leitch, Esq. " Rev. J. Lewis Shuck, California
William Prettyman, M. D " Jesse W. Benedict, Esq. N. Y.
Rev. W. B. Carson, Ed So. Bap. John W. Sexton, Esq., Phila.

March 9. 99-1Y

JNO. S. DANCY, *Late of Tarboro'.* JNO. H. HYMAN, *Of Scotland Neck.* F. M. HYMAN, *Late of Warrenton.*

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

124 *Pearl Street,*

NEW YORK.

Will open a Branch House in Norfolk, Va., on the 1st of September, 1860, under the name of

HYMAN, DANCY & CO.

July 3, 1860. 32tf

GEO. HARRISS. W. W. HARRISS. A. J. HOWELL.

HARRISS & HOWELL,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-1Ypd

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

Inspector of Turpentine,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

March 29. 4-1ypd

Wm. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce.

Refers to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Nov 9, 1859 65-tf

OWEN & YARBROUGH.

HAVE this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of transacting the

Commission and Forwarding Business,

in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care. Liberal cash advances will be made on Consignments of Country Produce.

☞ Office on North Water St., over H. Vonglahan's Store.

JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.

Wilmington, Oct 20, 1855 64-

R. M. ORRELL.

TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.

Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM

COMMISSION

AND

Forwarding Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits.

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two-thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to

R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.
E. J. HALE, Agent at
Jan'y 1859. Fayetteville, N. C.

A CARD.

A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS—

THOSE persons for whom I have been attending to Banking business for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done; and to others that may want discounts, Pension business, &c., &c I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 27, 1859. 26tf

New Fall Goods!

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

Fall and Winter Goods,

Comprising one of the LARGEST STOCKS ever offered in this place, and embracing a FULL ASSORTMENT of

Dry Goods, Hats, Bonnets,

BOOTS AND SHOES, UMBRELLAS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HOOP-SKIRTS,

YARNS AND SHEETINGS, &c., &c.

All of which will be offered to the trade at low prices for *Cash* or *satisfactory paper*, on the usual time.

Fayetteville, Aug. 20, 1860. 45*6t

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 23. 46*tf

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

E. TURLINGTON,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

April 2, 1860. 5*1ypd

North Carolina College.

THIS enterprising Institution, located at Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C., will begin its next Session, Sept. 26, 1860.

It enjoys a beautiful and healthful situation, and is of easy access to all parts of the country. Its literary and moral advantages are unsurpassed by similar institutions of the country.

Entire expenses for Session of 10 months, including board, washing, fuel, tuition, and all incidentals, from $107 to $137.

For further particulars, address

Rev. D. H. BITTLE, President,
or Col. JOHN SHIMPOCH,
Sec'y of Board.

August 17, 1860. 45*4t

Forty Years' Familiar Letters

of Jas. W. Alexander, D. D.: Sermons, by J. Addison Alexander, D. D. Also, further supplies of Margaret Moncrieffe; Beulah; Adam Bede; Yusef; Shirley; School Books, &c.

July 10. E. J. HALE & SON.

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29tf

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

HOE HANDLES;

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

ORNAMENTAL TURNING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing & Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use, recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them in Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11tf

CAPE FEAR LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his PLANTATION lying on the East side of the River, four miles below Fayetteville, known as the Blocker Land, containing 640 Acres. This place has the character of being among the best Tracts of Land on the river to the number of acres. It is about equally divided between river Swamp and Hickory ridges. Lock's Creek, a fine water power, runs through the tract.

If desired, I will also sell 2 or 3 Hundred Acres of good Farming Land of an adjoining tract. Also, Growing Crops, stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

JONATHAN EVANS.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 29. 31-tf

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, in Robeson County, on Hog Swamp, five miles South of Lumberton and the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad. This Land is well adapted to the growth of Cotton and Corn; is in a healthy neighborhood, has a New Mill Site on it, is an excellent location for a Still, and no better Land can be found for Turpentine, for which it has never been cut. Any person wishing to buy such land would do well to come and examine for themselves before they buy elsewhere, for they can get a bargain.

D. T. EDMUNDS.

Florasville, N. C., July 28. 39*3m

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Moore county on the 14th day of July, 1860, as a Runaway, a NEGRO MAN who says he is free, that his name is JOHN LUCAS, and that he is from Nash County, N. C., and was bound to Marcom Hinesdeen of Nash County, and says that James Night has his free papers. He is about 29 years old, dark complected, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 165 or 170 lbs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

L. F. CADDELL, Jailor.

Aug. 13. 43-*R

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers her land containing 1250 acres on which there is a good GRIST and FLOUR MILL. Also, a good Dwelling House and all necessary outhouses, and to a Turpentine Farmer it holds out a rare inducement. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as I am determined to give a bargain to the buyer.

MARY NELSON.

Robeson Co., July 30, 1860. 39-6w

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION, situated in Cumberland County, on the North-East side of the Cape Fear River, fourteen miles below Fayetteville.

The tract contains about 250 acres, about eighty of which are superior Swamp Lands, a small portion River bottom, and the remainder fine up-lands.

No better average of land can be found on the Cape Fear. Some forty acres have recently been cleared and has now upon it a crop of corn which promises a yield of from forty to sixty bushels per acre.

There is a fine mill site on the premises; a small dwelling house and necessary out-buildings.

In my absence the place will be shown by a gentleman residing on the premises. Terms easy. Address at Gray's Creek, Cumberland County,

R. M. DEVANE.

Aug. 11, 1860. 43*6w

Valuable Land for Sale in Robeson.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for Robeson County, obtained at Spring Term 1860, upon the petition of Eliza A. Smith, John R. Carter and wife, and others, I shall offer for sale before the door of the Court House in Lumberton, on Monday the 24th day of September next, a tract of LAND, estimated to contain

one thousand acres.

The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road passes directly through these lands, and to persons wishing to engage either in agricultural pursuits or that of making Turpentine, no more favorable opportunity could possibly present itself. The farming portion of these lands has been highly improved—the improvements are all substantial and convenient—the neighborhood moral and enterprising, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale: Six months' credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

August 10, 1860. 43*4t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Tract of LAND, lying on both sides of the Greensborough road, 7 miles north of Rockingham, in Richmond County, and containing 560 Acres. Some 200 acres are in cultivation, and the rest in Timber. It is well watered, and the uncleared portion has very fine Pine Timber. There is a comfortable Dwelling, new Gin House, and Screw and other common farm buildings. The soil is adapted to Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats, and other products common to this section. Part of this has a clay soil—the rest sandy. As I intend to move West, I will give a good bargain in this Land for Cash, on time, or for negroes. There is a finely selected young Orchard (bearing) of peach and apple trees. Apply to me at once, at Lethe, Richmond Co., N. C.

WILLIAM E. SMITH.

Aug. 16. 45-tf

NOTICE.

AT AUGUST TERM 1860, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bladen County, general letters of Administration of the Estate of Daniel M. Melvin, deceased, were granted to the undersigned. Persons indebted to the intestate are notified